

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LXI. - NO. 48

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23 1902

WHOLE NO. 3161

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN P. CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.
ISSUED EVERY WEEK

NO. 3 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

TERMS:

\$2.00 per annum, advance \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free postage paid. All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not receive payment, otherwise it will be guaranteed of good faith, otherwise they will be considered as waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be submitted on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the details of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be brief and to the point. Contributors will be paid \$1.00 for each article published, which will be printed or not as the writer may wish.

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

Durable Timber.

To get a durable timber or lumber of any kind it is much better to cut it in the summer, when the trees are in full leaf, as they dry out the moisture from the wood before the leaves fall off, and it takes but a few weeks for it to get well seasoned. This is especially true of some of the soft woods that are the most difficult to season when cut in the winter. It probably costs more to have timber cut in midsummer or early fall than it does in winter, but those who desire durable lumber will do well to pay an extra price. The choppers will work more cheaply in winter, because they have not the other work of haying and harvesting to attend to, which commands higher wages, but to have the wood last twice as long is a great inducement for those who want it for their own buildings or fences. Basswood cut in summer will season out so as to be almost like horn, while if cut in winter it begins to decay before it has seasoned well. Chestnut posts and rails cut in summer are nearly as durable as oak, and it makes a fine, bright fuel. For boards, joints or shingles, they should be worked up before the wood has seasoned thoroughly, though we would let them remain as they fell for about two weeks, that the leaves may perform their work of sucking up the sap from the trunk.

Shingles of almost any wood can be made to last much longer if they are dipped into a tub of whitewash made of lime and salt. The workers may not like to handle them so, yet, if they wear the white duck overalls now usually used by the masons, they will find it is not so bad. The practice of whitewashing them after they have been put on is less effectual, not preserving the wood as well, though perhaps quite as good as the coat of red paint which many use and which we do not admire.

Tarring posts before setting in the ground may make them last a little longer, and we have found a considerable difference when the ends were well charred to about one foot above the surface soil, especially if posts were well seasoned. We do not learn that boring them and inserting salt and plugging them before setting has any good effect upon them, but putting small end downward does usually make them hold out a year or two longer, as the top end is the better seasoned. Painting posts, fence boards, rails or pickets with crude petroleum adds to their durability, and as they take on a brown or almost a bronze color, they look much neater. For this the lumber must be well seasoned, that the oil may strike in, and the best time for doing it is in the early fall. It costs less than paint and is easily put on by any one who can handle a brush, and is well adapted to small buildings, like henhouses, piggeries and wood-sheds, and we think it looks better and wears better than the cheap paints.

Such was the history of the Jersey in eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and probably of Ayrshires and Devons in other sections. The beef breeds came into favor more rapidly in the beef-growing sections, and when once they become known they could scarcely be bought fast enough to suit those who wanted bulls of Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus, and no price seemed too high to pay for a pure-bred male to mate with the stock they had.

Some of the agricultural papers are now warning the dairymen that they must color their butter before sending it to market, as if too light colored it will be mistaken for uncolored oleo. Most of the people like to see the golden color of June butter, and the coloring is a very simple matter and small expense, but it seems a little strange that the same ones who opposed having oleo colored to resemble butter should now be advocating coloring butter so that it may not look like oleo.

Dairy Notes.

It is now asserted that the new law in regard to artificially colored oleo margarine is likely to increase the sale of it, instead of decreasing it, as was intended. The manufacturers do not intend to violate the law, or they do not, but they will decrease the amount of oleo and of neutral lard used in it, and increase the amount of cottonseed oil, which has a decided yellow tinge, and then, instead of using any common lard or cream to churn with it, as has been the custom, they will make an attempt to get enough Jersey or Guernsey milk or cream to have that purpose, which will impart a more yellow color. This could not be classed as artificial coloring, as the amounts of these materials, cottonseed oil and cream or milk mixed with the oleo oil, are not definitely stated in their patents, and may be changed at the pleasure of the manufacturers. And there is also a reaction among the poorer classes of butter users who are reacting to the present high prices, and who would be willing to buy uncolored butter if the price was enough lower than that of artificially colored butter to encourage them to do so.

The round-stave silo seems to be constructed much more cheaply than the stone silo, and to be equally effectual in preserving the ensilage, but many have made the mistake of not building them or hooping them strongly enough if the timber was a little green. When empty and the timber began to shrink, they have blown down,

and more often upon the Western prairie sections where the high winds prevail than in the Eastern States. For the round silo there should then be hoops that can be tightened at pleasure, unless they are made perfectly tight upon dry timber.

Reports from some of the Western dairy sections say that silos or silo stock is coming in by the carload, and that the number in use will be largely increased this year and in future years. This feeling in favor of the silo is increased by the fact that in many cases those who feed ensilage are getting at the creameries credit for more butter fat and a better price for their milk than those who feed hay, and do not expand any more for grain, though they may balance their rations a little better, and the good price paid for hay may have some influence, for dairymen would not object to having a few tons of hay to sell, and yet be able to keep as many cows and sell as much milk or butter as they do when they feed out all of their hay.

We can remember when the bull was not thought "half the herd," excepting that he was one of the parents of the calves, and was thus far necessary to keeping the cows in milk for the ensuing year. His influence upon those that were to come after him was but little thought of, and perhaps it should not have been as long as the scrub or mongrel animal was used as a sire. The first that we remember of hearing anything about the results of using a bull from an established breed we think was in regard to the Ayrshires, but the Jersey, or Alderney as they were then called, came soon after, if not before. There were Durhams or Shorthorns as they are now called, Herefords and Devons, the two former more valued for the size of the cattle and the latter for the activity of the steer and oxen, and there were some who liked to save the heifers from their best cows, but none thought of asking anything about the bulls excepting in regard to their ability to get calves, and they were kept for that purpose seldom more than one year, and then slaughtered to serve as beef. And very good beef some of them were, too.

But their effect on the future herd was but little thought of. Even when we went back to farming in 1860 there seemed to be an idea that if the bull had a strain of some pure blood, was half or one-quarter of Ayrshire, Jersey or Devon, he was as sure a transmitter of the qualities of his race as a pure-blooded animal. Those who had any doubt about that were usually too poor to pay the prices for a full-blooded animal, and were thankful if they could get a half or quarter blooded at a price within their means. But in other sections there were those more wealthy who were advocating the pure breeds, and some of them, perhaps from motives of philanthropy, but more likely because they did not want the trouble of raising calves, were willing to sell bull calves a few days old for small prices. These were bought by farmers, and were the foundation of many a fine dairy herd. They were crossed with the common stock, and the result was so satisfactory that many asked themselves why, if a half-blood was so good the full blood would not be better, and they were ready to buy half-breed calves, or cows, as their means would permit, for many a man who felt that he could not afford to pay \$50 or \$100 for a cow would pay \$5 or \$10 for a calf, and take his chances of it being a good cow two or three years later.

Such was the history of the Jersey in eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and probably of Ayrshires and Devons in other sections. The beef breeds came into favor more rapidly in the beef-growing sections, and when once they become known they could scarcely be bought fast enough to suit those who wanted bulls of Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus, and no price seemed too high to pay for a pure-bred male to mate with the stock they had.

Some of the agricultural papers are now warning the dairymen that they must color their butter before sending it to market, as if too light colored it will be mistaken for uncolored oleo. Most of the people like to see the golden color of June butter, and the coloring is a very simple matter and small expense, but it seems a little strange that the same ones who opposed having oleo colored to resemble butter should now be advocating coloring butter so that it may not look like oleo.

The Vermont Experiment Station reports in their feeding tests for dairy cows they had seven per cent. less milk and butter when they omitted ensilage from the ration than when they were feeding it. The dry matter in the food was calculated to increase the amount of cottonseed oil, which has a decided yellow tinge, and then, instead of using any common lard or cream to churn with it, as has been the custom, they will make an attempt to get enough Jersey or Guernsey milk or cream to have that purpose, which will impart a more yellow color. This could not be classed as artificial coloring, as the amounts of these materials, cottonseed oil and cream or milk mixed with the oleo oil, are not definitely stated in their patents, and may be changed at the pleasure of the manufacturers. And there is also a reaction among the poorer classes of butter users who are reacting to the present high prices, and who would be willing to buy uncolored butter if the price was enough lower than that of artificially colored butter to encourage them to do so.

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will be valuable.

The value of clover as a green manure is shown by the fact that a fair crop gathers in its stalks, leaves and roots, per acre, 128 pounds of nitrogen, 115 of potash and 46 of phosphoric acid. With nitrogen worth 10 cents a pound the money value is great.

It may not be practical to lose a crop in order to gain the fertilization, but in some instances it has proved well to do so, the succeeding wheat crop bringing in far more than the clover crop and smaller wheat crop could have done. An average crop of clover, however, which has been made into hay, will leave between ten and eleven tons of root growth per acre, which will benefit the soil almost immeasurably. The fertilizing effect of the broad leaves shading the surface of the soil adds to the usefulness of the clover.

No rotation can be complete unless clover is prominent in it. It cleans the soil as well as enriches it. It is best to sow the clover seed in front of the drill, instead of

in a week or so after the plants have been set the laborers go through the patch and press the dirt around the plants in such a manner as to cause the stalks to grow upright and close together. This process is repeated two or three times, and then the "bankers," as the two-share plows are called, are put into the field and the soil is thrown up against the plants, burying all but the tops. As the stalks push upward the banking is repeated, and the stalks are thus kept bleached and tender until it is time for the cutting. This is done with horse power also. A four-wheeled vehicle, fitted with sharp knives, which pass under the rows of celery, is drawn through the field, clipping the stalks from the roots and leaving them still standing in a row. So rapidly do these machines do the work that only five teams and machines are required to harvest the crop from the entire three thousand acres.

Following the cutters comes a small army of Celestials, who take the several stalks by

when weighing between sixty and seventy pounds, for after that period they will degenerate in value so far as marketmen are concerned. Nearly all the food fed after that period will prove waste. It will be impossible to get it back in mattoon, for the price of the old lambs will decrease faster than they will gain in weight. By selling the lambs at once, and putting some of the ready money immediately into producing ewes, the flock will be increased in a short time. It is by this system of constant breeding and quick turning over the money that the sheepman must expect high large profits. The wool after all is only of secondary importance, except on the great Western ranges, where the cost of feed is purely nominal, and a thousand sheep can be kept with only a little more difficulty than is required for a hundred on cultivated farms.

Olio S. T. MAINWARING.

Little Things in the Dairy.

There are some things in dairy management that perhaps by some may not be considered of much importance, yet they all have their bearing on the final results.

The cows are now at pasture, and where the conditions are right or favorable should be doing their best at the pail. In the flush of good pasture feed their udders will become much distended between milkings, causing them to feel very uncomfortable, and when in this condition they should be treated carefully.

As far as possible, the intervals between milkings should be made nearly equal in time, as this will be of much benefit to the cows, relieving in a measure the strain on the udders of large milkers, and perhaps sometime prevent injuries that might otherwise occur. For the same reasons, uniformity should also be observed in milking. That is, this should be done at the same time every day. Cows, like people, become the creatures of habit, and they know pretty nearly at what time certain things occur, as feeding and milking, and are uneasy if there is any deviation from the general practice.

Most cows have to be driven from the pasture twice a day to be milked. When feeding them grain in the morning in summer, we have had them come to the barn of their own accord, the grain being the inducement, but when this is not fed, they usually wait to be driven. If the feeding of a little grain in the morning or at night, while the cows are at pasture, would have a tendency to bring them to the barn at the right time for milking, it might pay for this purpose alone, although we should expect other benefits from the practice.

Cows should not be hurried in driving from the pasture when their udders are filled with milk, as it is liable to injure them. Some use dogs in driving them, and it is possible that one well trained will do it as well as a man, and, possibly, sometimes better, but unless this is the case, a dog should not be used for the purpose. Several years ago a neighboring farmer with a large dairy employed a boy who got the cows in the morning. He had a dog that drove the cows while the boy looked on and followed after. As a result, the cows were hurried and worried to the extent that there was a sensible diminution of the milk in quantity and quality until the cause was ascertained, when more rational methods were pursued. Such kind of driving does not pay.

The first president of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, Mr. Mason of Richmond, was a large, heavy man. He was an energetic dairyman, and one time when speaking of the necessity for carefulness in this matter of driving cows from the pasture, he said he always sent the laziest man on the farm, who was not allowed to have a dog, and if that was not satisfactory, "he went himself."

Cows should be salted regularly both in summer and winter, but with the green, succulent grass it is especially desirable. Some have it where it can be got at as wanted, others feed at stated times, but at any rate give it to them and all that is needed. Also there should be plenty of good, clean water where it can be got without too much travel. This is a necessary site where the best results are expected in milk.

In milking, it is better for each man to have the same cows regularly. A cow that is used to being milked by the same person—if a good milker—will do better where there are frequent changes, and the milker will also. Suit the cows to the person milking, as one will get along with some cows much better than others. Some cows are extremely difficult to milk from various causes, and unless an uncommonly good animal, better be disposed of. It should be the aim to keep good cows and then by the best management at all times of the year get the best possible results from them in return.

E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vt.

Profits in Sheep.

The question of receiving the highest profit possible in sheep raising is not always answered alike by practical experience, for while some can and do make wool growing pay, there are others who make the best profit for the cost of the feed. Of course if we can raise sheep so that the wool will pay for all the cost of raising the animals to a marketable state, there is actual profit of a high order in selling the mutton. In fact, a good many sheep breeders aim to do this, but the present tendencies in meat consumption hardly make this possible. The market demand is for young sheep or lambs, and not for old mutton. The latter does not bring a good price in the market, and the demand is so limited at times that the market is glutted with old mutton.

A good many lambs are held too long before being sold, to make the profits as large as they should be. It should be remembered that the lambs should be sold

when weighing between sixty and seventy pounds, for after that period they will degenerate in value so far as marketmen are concerned. Nearly all the food fed after that period will prove waste. It will be impossible to get it back in mattoon, for the price of the old lambs will decrease faster than they will gain in weight. By selling the lambs at once, and putting some of the ready money immediately into producing ewes, the flock will be increased in a short time. It is by this system of constant breeding and quick turning over the money that the sheepman must expect high large profits. The wool after all is only of secondary importance, except on the great Western ranges, where the cost of feed is purely nominal, and a thousand sheep can be kept with only a little more difficulty than is required for a hundred on cultivated farms.

PURE ESTATES BUTTER.

200 Grams.

Packed in Copenhagen, N. Y.

The letters "N. Y." were of very small type and located in a very obscure place, liable to be unnoticed by the purchaser.

"When I called the attention of a certain dealer to these letters," said Mr. Pearson, "it was amusing to hear him insist that they stood for Denmark."

"Speaking of butter," he said, "the quality of native Porto Rican butter is very poor, a great portion of it being made from the scum of boiled milk, beaten, perhaps, in a tin pail with a wooden paddle. This 'mantecilla del pais' or country butter is peddled through the streets by small boys, who carry little pails of it on tin plates on their heads."

"One native dealer in butter, I remember, had imported a dozen or so five-pound packages of butter from Spain which he stored on a shelf in his store. As a box of butter was needed for sale it was placed in a tiny ice chest and so made hard and cold. Porto Ricans, as a rule, believe that all that is to be desired in refrigeration is to get the butter cold and hard, no matter how long it may have stood on a shelf in a temperature of from eighty to ninety degrees."

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"The means by which plants in nature reproduce their kinds," says Mr. Corbett, "are seeds, spores, rootstocks, stolons, suckers, bulbs, corms and tubers. By these means nature has provided for the perpetuation of the species, for the continuance of general types. But man endeavors to reproduce the peculiar desirable qualities found in a single individual, and to multiply the number of individuals possessing these qualities. Therefore, in addition to using the natural means of reproduction, man develops several artificial means of reproducing plants, of which the principal are cuttings, layerings, grafting and budding."

Mr. Corbett in plain and simple language explains the various methods of multiplication by cuttings, layerings, grafting and budding. He explains the best methods of each, when the operation should be performed and methods of treatment after growth has started. In whole the bulletin runs parallel with the endeavor of Secretary Wilson to have all farmers' bulletins clear and concise without evidence of technical and incomprehensible terms.

Commissioner Verkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department has been holding hearings relative to the contention of the oleomargarine manufacturers that in the use of palm oil in making oleo, although it gives a slight yellow tint, the product is subject to a tax of only one-quarter of a cent a pound, and not to ten cents a pound, as an artificial coloring of the product.

The oleomargarine people recognize that the bill recently passed by Congress providing for protection to pure butter is a serious blow to their interests, and they are making every possible effort to save something from the wreckage. The evident intention of the law is to keep out of the manufacture of oleo any substance which might give to the product a tint resembling butter, and up to this time the decisions rendered by Commissioner Verkes have been in harmony with that theory. It is believed a decision in this case will be rendered early next week.

According to some experiments in Belgium noted by the Department of Agriculture, tests were made in the use of nitrate of soda, superphosphate and sulphate of potash, for growing sixteen of the more common garden vegetables. In each experiment one plant was used as a control, and on three plants one of the elements of a complete fertilizer was omitted. The plants were duplicated in another series, except that like amounts of barnyard manure were used on each plant in connection with the commercial fertilizers. The results obtained showed the best yields when a commercial fertilizer was used

Agricultural.

Melon Raising Out West.

The day when the South monopolized the production of melons is past. With each year the plains become a stronger rival of the South, and the vines fed by the irrigation waters give a better return than those that depend on the rainfall of Southern skies.'

Melon raising in some parts of the West is a science. Not even the wheat has better care or more regular attention and study. It is the one crop in which the East cannot be to any considerable degree a rival of the West, and the producers are autocrats in their dealings.

The centre of the melon-raising district is Rocky Ford, in the southeastern part of Colorado. Here the sun shines through the long summer days with scarcely a cloud to break its glare.

The pure air of the plains, the south winds that come up from the Gulf and the influence of the mountains unite to give an atmosphere that is invigorating and delightful. It brings the luscious melons to a perfection and richness that makes them a joy to the palate. Not even the Georgia melon rivals this product of the prairie.

The melon harvest begins in August and continues until freezing weather. The name Rocky Ford suggests the small canteloupes with the pungent taste and delightful freshness. Here they grow as nowhere else. The seed is taken to other districts and there is produced a fair quality of cantaloupe; but it is not the Georgia melon.

The West does not get many of these melons. The growers have a strong combination and every carload goes out through a single agent. Whether raised at Rocky Ford or in one of the surrounding towns for the business spreads over a wide territory, all have the same label and are of the same quality.

They leave the ranches packed with as much care as oranges. The cars are loaded at the start, again when they have gone five hundred miles eastward, and yet again before the contents are placed on the market in the Eastern cities.

This year the first car East went to Pittsburgh. The leading hotels, the dining-rooms and the wealthy people of the cities are served first. The average small town on the plains, even though within three or four hundred miles of the farms, receives only a few crates in the whole season, and those usually not of the best, for they are sent out to local trade only after the regular wholesale customers are supplied.

Along with the canteloupes are produced a large quantity of watermelons in the upper Arkansas Valley. These grow to an immense size and are rich in flavor.

Some farmers do nothing else but raise watermelons, and they make a good income. They get high prices and are sure of a market. Late in the season there is set apart a watermelon day, when each grower contributes of his store, and everybody is invited to eat to his fill. Trainloads of people come from Denver and other cities within reach, and great heaps of melons disappear as by magic.

Across the Kansas line, near Garden City and farther down the Arkansas Valley, is another form of the melon industry—that of raising melons for the seed. The large seed houses of the country depend on the West for their supply, and contracts are made in advance for the amount needed.

The valley here is as fertile as in the Rocky Ford district. But the river is not so kind. The irrigation ditches nearer the mountains have taken so much water from it that through ten months of the year its visible presence is a tiny silver ribbon winding aimlessly through a quarter-mile-wide waste of yellow sand.

But aided by such water as comes and with a good soil as a foundation, the melons are in successful years so thick as almost to cover the ground, and fifty-acre fields so adorned are novel and interesting sights. The cost of bringing a crop to maturity is from \$8 to \$12 per acre.

The work begins May 15 and there are needed two irrigations to make a success. This season has been the nearest a failure of any in a decade, owing to the drought and lack of water in the river, but yet acres of melons will be threshed.

Threshing has a different significance from that given it on the wheat lands in the eastern counties of the State. It is a process for separating the seeds from the pulp of the melons. A crude sort of machine, run by horse power, is sufficient for the process.

Into a huge hopper the melons are thrown with a pitchfork, as would wheat bundles be fed to a separator. A few days previously the field had been gone over and each melon received a thrust from a fork, thus prematurely ripening it and making it soft and easily broken. When the feeder throws the melon into the hopper upon the crushers, it is sent with much force and bursts just above an inclined sieve below.

Further torn to bits by a swiftly revolving cylinder armed with sharp pikes and driven by horse power, a mass of rinds and pulp and seeds is formed. Along the inclined screen it is worked and the seed and pulp are pushed through wires, leaving only the rinds. These are shoveled away until the pile becomes too large, when the machine is moved—this is easier than to move the rinds.

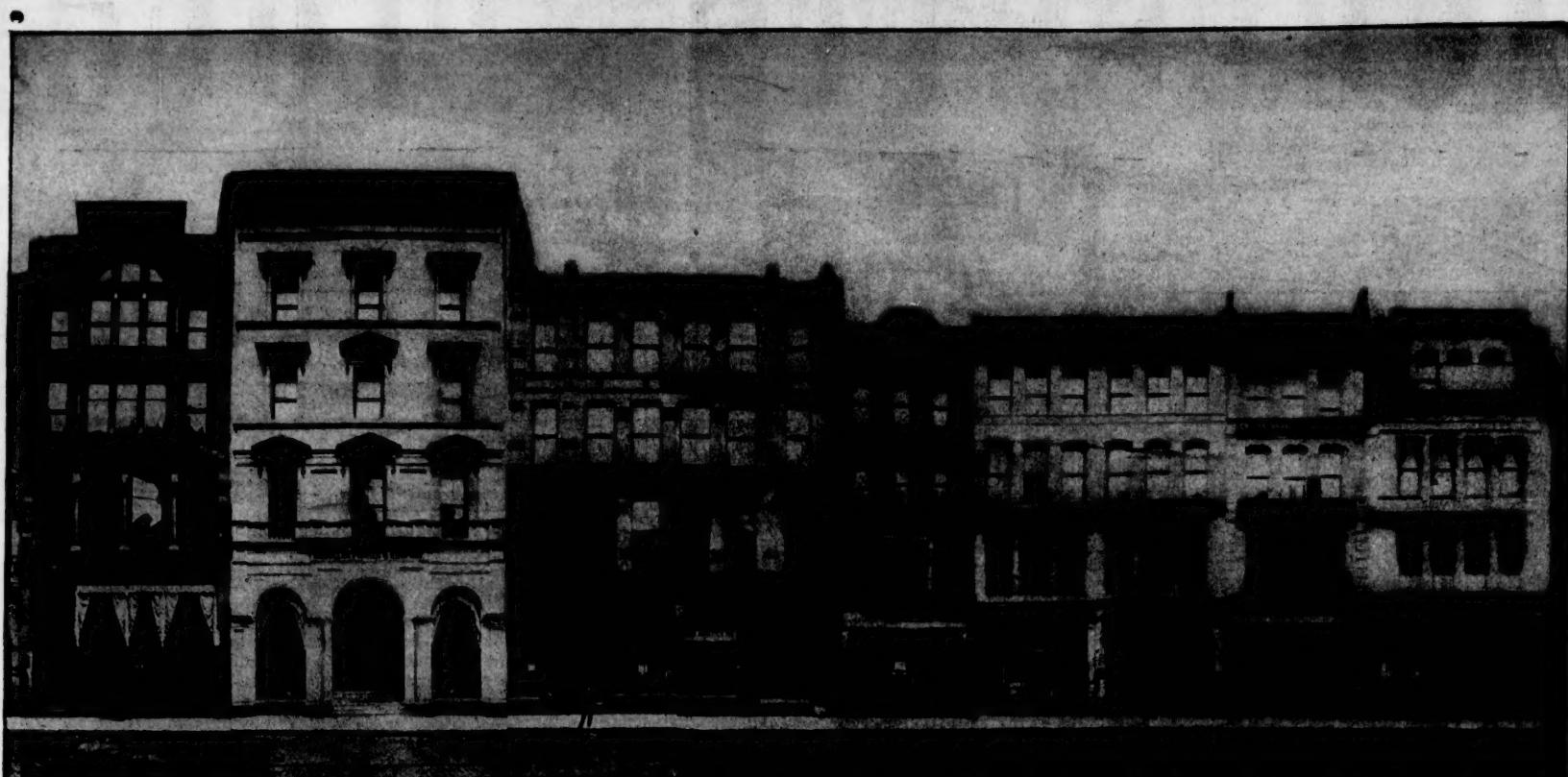
The seeds and pulp that come through the screen are stored in great vats, water is added and the whole left to ferment for two or three days. The process of fermentation separates the seeds from the pulp, the former sinking to the bottom. The refuse is then taken out and the seeds spread on sheets to dry. After that all that remains is to sack the seeds and ship them to the Eastern seed houses.

A more primitive melon thresher is a hand machine, hauled through the field where melons have been gathered in heaps, and left until they begin to decay. The screen is shaken by hand power, and the feeder throws the melons against the end obstructions with sufficient force to break them. The rinds are left, and the gathered pulp and seed taken on to be separated later.

While the amount of seed that can be marketed is limited, the supply has not yet exceeded the demand. This season the crop, owing to the drought, has been lighter than usual.

So long, however, as the water in the river is sufficient for irrigation, the product from the land can be made very profitable, as the cost of an acre of melons is not more than the same amount of corn, while the returns are ten times greater.

The shipment of melons from the upper Arkansas Valley amounts each year to from 500 to 800 carloads, and is all the time increasing. It is one of the favored spots for this industry in its various forms, and the farmers are making the most of it.—New York Sun.



VIEW OF WASHINGTON STREET, EAST SIDE.
Showing buildings between Franklin and Summer Streets. This photograph was made nearly forty years ago.

VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON.

Butter Market.

While there is no actual change in butter prices, there is a firmer feeling, particularly on best grades, which are in only moderate supply. While quotations are still 21 to 21½ cents on Northern, it is easier to get 21 cents than it was a week ago, and more are holding for 21½ cents on special marks. Western spruce or ash tubs are firm at 21 cents for best, but much of the ash tubs go at 20½ or 20¾ cents. Good firsts are 20 cents, and second easy at 19 cents. Best marks of Eastern are called 20 cents, and fair to good 19 to 20 cents. Boxes and prints in fair demand, at 21½ to 22 cents for Northern creamery, 20 cents for extra dairy, and 18 to 19 cents for common to good. Dairy in tubs 19½ cents for Vermont extra, 19 cents for New York extra, and firsts at 18 to 18½ cents. Imitation creamery 17 to 18 cents, and ladies dull at 17 to 17½ cents. Renovated from 17 to 18 cents for fair to good up to 18½ cents for fancy.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending Aug. 9 were 32,702 tubs and 23,893 boxes, a total weight of 1,696,930 pounds, against 1,862,398 pounds the previous week, and 1,219,015 pounds for corresponding week last year. This shows some falling off from the week before, but runs largely ahead of last year.

No exports from Boston for the week. For the corresponding week last year 17,728 pounds were exported. From New York last week the exports amounted to 575 packages.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 207,468 tubs, against 185,073 tubs same time last year. The Eastern company holds a stock of 41,656 tubs, against 29,511 tubs. With these holdings added the total stock of butter in cold storage is 249,124 tubs, against 214,583 tubs a year ago, an excess over last year of 34,540 tubs.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There are plenty of vegetables coming into the market now, but trade is rather quiet as so many people are out of town. Prices generally are a little lower than last week. Native beets are 35 to 50 cents a box. Carrots 50 to 75 cents. Parsnips 50 to 60 cents a dozen bunches. Flat turnips 50 to 60 cents a bushel, and yellow \$1.50 a barrel. Onions are in light supply and higher. Native yellow \$1 a box. Connecticut and Kentucky \$2.50 to 2.75 a barrel. Leek plenty at 40 cents a dozen, and chives at 75 cents to \$1. Radishes 35 cents a box. Celery in short supply at \$1.25 a dozen. Cucumbers more abundant at 75 cents to \$1.25 a box. Peppers 75 cents to \$1 a basket. Hothouse tomatoes 5 cents a pound, field grown \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel. Egg plant \$1 a dozen. Marrow squash \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, and white at 75 cents a barrel crate. Mushrooms 75 cents to \$1.25 a pound.

Cabbages in good supply at \$3 to \$4 per hundred, 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Cauliflower 60 cents to \$1 a bushel box. Spinach 20 to 25 cents and lettuce 25 to 35 cents, with parsley 15 to 20 cents. Romaine 50 to 75 cents. String beans 75 cents to \$1 a box. Horticultural shell beans \$1.25 to \$1.50. Maine peas \$3 a barrel. Green corn 50 to 60 cents a box for early, 80 to 90 cents for Crosby. Mint 25 cents a dozen and cress 35 cents.

Potatoes in fair supply. Native and Rhode Island \$1.50 to \$1.60 a barrel. Long Island and Jersey \$1.50 to \$1.65. Sweet potatoes in liberal supply. Norfolk yellow at \$3 to \$3.25 a barrel. Eastern shore \$2.75 to \$3. North Carolina yellow \$2.50 to \$3. Red or white \$2 to \$2.50.

The Hay Trade.

The small offerings of good old hay, and the prospect of much new hay damaged by wet weather, have caused an advance in prices at Eastern markets, and many seem to think the proper price is to get all the customer will pay. Whether when new hay from the West can be baled and shipped without danger of heating there will be rates more favorable to the buyers or not we do not dare to prophesy. Possibly if the English demand decreases we may get a supply from Canada, as there is said to be much old hay left there, which farmers will not ship until they have saved their new crop, which is said to be splendid one.

Choice and No. 1 old timothy are scarce in Boston, and large bales would probably bring more than the quotations. No new hay arrived yet. Lower grades in fair stock, but being worked off at better prices than last week. Receipts last week were 146 cars of hay, of which 48 were baled for export, and 7 cars of straw. Corresponding week last year 100 cars of hay, of which 21 were for export, and 24 cars of straw.

Choice timothy in large bales nominally \$10 to \$20, small bales \$18 to \$18.50. No. 1 large bales \$17.50 to \$18.50, small bales \$17 to \$18. No. 2 \$15 to \$16. No. 3, clover mixed and clover, \$11 to \$12. Long rye straw \$15 to 16, tangled rye \$12 to \$12, and oat straw \$8 to 10.

Providence has light supply but quiet trade.

Choice timothy, large bales \$21, No. 4 \$19.50 for large, and small \$18.50. No. 2 large \$18, and small \$17.50. No. 1 rye straw \$16.

New York had larger receipts last week of 5648 tons hay, 650 tons of straw. Same week

a year ago, 4768 tons of hay. Exports were 17,438 bales of hay. The demand continues good, and prices are higher, as there was not a large stock on hand.

Prime timothy is \$22 in large bales and \$21 to \$22 for small bales. No. 1, \$21 for large bales and \$20 to \$21 for small, No. 2 \$18 to \$19, No. 3 \$15 to \$16, shipping \$14 to \$15, clover mixed \$15 to \$17, clover \$13 to \$15. Long rye, No. 1 \$15, No. 2 \$14, oat straw \$8 to \$9 and wheat \$9 to \$10. Jersey City has light receipts, though a few cars of new hay have come in. Prime timothy \$22 for large bales, \$20 to \$21 for small, No. 2 \$18 to \$19, No. 3 \$15 to \$16, shipping \$14 to \$15, clover mixed \$15 to \$17, clover \$13 to \$15.

Long rye straw \$14 to \$15, wheat straw \$8 to \$9, oats \$10 to \$11, rye straw \$10 to \$11 for large bales, and \$8 to \$9 in small bales. Oat and wheat straw large bales \$9 to \$10, small \$8 to \$9.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at the markets at \$22 in New York and Jersey City, \$21 at Providence, \$20 at Boston and Philadelphia, \$19.50 at Baltimore, \$18 at Richmond, \$17 at Chicago and Pittsburg, \$16 at St. Louis, \$15.50 at Cincinnati, \$15 at Nashville, \$14.50 at Cleveland, \$14 at Memphis, \$13.50 at Louisville and Duluth, \$12.50 at Minneapolis and \$11 at Kansas City.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: A good export trade is being done in hay, 30,993 bales going from Montreal, 2209 bales from Portland and 9831 from Quebec during the past week, making in all 43,033 bales, besides 6022 bales from New York. These heavy exports for Great Britain, along with the demand for the United States market, has kept prices very steady, with business in long hay at \$8 to \$8.25 for No. 2, and at \$8.50 for local account. Sales have been made of No. 2 timothy at country points at \$7.50 to \$8 f. o. b. for American count. In fact, the market is firmer in some sections of the country where Americans are paying \$7.50 to \$8 f. o. b. for consumption in the States. In this market, therefore, the price of No. 2 hay is steady at \$8 to \$8.50, and no No. 2 hay can be laid down here under \$8. After the new crop is gathered, however, it is not expected that these prices will last.

Boston Fish Market.

Off-shore fish is a little higher than last week, and others about steady. Market cod is 2 cents, large 3 cents and steaks 4 to 4.5 cents. Haddock, hake and flounders 3 cents, pollock 2 cents and chub 1 cent. Bass 10 cents for striped or black, sea bass 6 cents, large mackerel 10 cents, medium 12 cents and small 7 cents each. Pompano 12 cents, snappers 9 cents, sheepshead 11 cents and Spanish mackerel 16 cents. Bluefish 11 cents and whitefish 8 cents. Lake trout 10 cents and sea trout 5 cents. Halibut 12 cents for white, 9 cents for gray or chicken. Swordfish 8 cents, yellow perch 7 cents and white perch 9 cents. Pickerel 12 cents. Eastern salmon 25 cents, and Oregon 10 cents. Eels and fresh tongues 10 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Frogs 12 cents to \$1.25 a dozen. Clams steady at 50 cents a gallon or \$3 a barrel. Shrimps \$1 a gallon. Lobsters higher at 17 cents alive and 13 cents boiled. Oysters quiet, with prices unchanged.

Government Crop Report.

The Government crop report says there has been an improvement in corn during the month of ten points in Pennsylvania, seven in Indiana and Wisconsin, four in Ohio, Illinois and Kansas, three in Iowa and eleven in Nebraska. This substantial improvement in the most important corn States would undoubtedly have resulted in a marked improvement for the entire country, but for the fact that fourteen Southern States are in the process of being harvested. The corn crop in the South is estimated to be 100 million bushels, which is 10 million bushels more than the crop of last year. The area planted in wheat is given at 23,000,000 acres, showing a small average yield per acre of 10.7 points.

The statistician estimated the winter wheat crop at about 380,000,000 bushels, or an average of 13.8 bushels per acre. While this estimate is subject to revision, threshing not being sufficiently advanced in the more northerly sections of the winter wheat belt to justify the making of a definite and final estimate at this time, it is based on reports of yield per acre in bushels received from correspondents and special field agents.

If the estimate is higher than was indicated by previous reports of condition it is due to the fact that the crop is turning out somewhat better than was expected. The estimated average yield per acre in the principal Corn Belt States is as follows: Kansas 8.7, Missouri 18.2, California 15, Indiana 15, Ohio 16, Illinois 16.6, Nebraska 22, Pennsylvania 15, Oklahoma 11.6 and Michigan 17.4.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 4.2 per cent., as compared with 5.9 per cent. of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands one year ago.

Figuring on the conditions as issued,

Statistician J. C. Brown of the New York Produce Exchange makes this year's corn crop 2,361,490,000 bushels, spring wheat 372,900,000 bushels, and winter wheat 380,000,000 bushels, a total wheat crop of 652,390,000 bushels.

The foregoing totals compare with an in-

creased yield of corn Aug. 1, 1901, of between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000 bushels, and a total wheat crop of 660,000,000 bushels.

The average condition of oats is 89.4, compared with a ten-year average of 82.2.

Preliminary returns indicate a decrease of about six thousand acres, or 0.8 per cent. in the acreage of buckwheat, as compared with that of last year. The average condition of buckwheat is 1.4 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of potatoes improved 1.9 points during July, and on Aug. 1 it was 11.1 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. Preliminary returns indicate an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the hay acreage. The condition of timothy hay is 4.8 points above the mean of the August averages for the last eight years.

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Reports as to clover are, on the whole, unfavorable. During July the changes in the condition of the tobacco crop were unfavorable.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
THE ENGLISH JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

The German press is suggesting that the Kaiser be insulated; or at least persuaded to count ten before sending a telegram.

If Boston wishes to reduce the tax rate there is a world of suggestion in a plan recently proposed to the Swedish government to tax all visiting musicians.

If the "slugger" must slug, what a pity it is that his propensity cannot be diverted to slugging the persons who ought to be slugged. There is the "masher," for example.

The conditions of the London markets after the coronation were reported as sentimentally strong. And yet we have heard it said that there is no heart in commercial transactions.

There is something in the air of Chicago that encourages wideness of distinction. "If I had one hundred or one thousand children," said a visiting lecturer the other day at the University of Chicago, "I would want every one of them to play football."

There is still much to be done in the way of teaching humanity to be kind to its dumb animals; but it is doubtful if any amount of teaching could affect the unknown individuals in Woburn who stole a horse and then left it where it would probably starve to death.

The reported engagement of the Crown Prince of Germany to an American girl has not been allowed to circulate long enough to become even generally interesting as a bit of gossip. As the American girl in the case was educated in France, brought up in England, and endowed by nature with a Greek profile, her reported engagement to a German prince was of unusual interest.

The total exports during 1902 of manufacturers were \$403,890,763, against \$412,155,066 in 1901, a reduction of \$8,294,303. In iron and steel manufactures alone the exports have fallen from \$117,319,320 in 1901 to \$88,552,362, a reduction of \$18,766,738. Thus the decrease in iron and steel manufacturers alone is \$10,000,000 greater than the total reduction in exports of manufacturers, indicating that in other articles there has been a net increase.

In view of the desire of the exiled sisters to come from France to America, it might be suggested that Dr. Andrews' plan for isolating a certain part of Chicago on an artificial island would afford some of them an excellent field for missionary activity. The field of activity would be constantly expanding, although it does not seem to have occurred to Dr. Andrews that for every inhabitant added to his island there would be a fresh candidate on the way to Chicago.

Prof. Creses Bean of Utah has written a spectacular Aztec drama. The report of the first performance tells us that the play was well received, "especially in the dialogues," thus indirectly reminding us of the gentleman who approached a literary person and proposed co-operation, saying that he had written a splendid romantic drama which needed nothing but the dialogue to make it complete.

Vermont's gentleman burglar combined his midnight profession with the respect of his daytime associates for a longer period than even the famous Charles Peace, the gentlemanly burglar whose love of music led him never to neglect a fiddle in the course of his pilgrimages. A cynic might say, moreover, that the Vermont gentleman was a much more finished artist than the English master, for did he not get himself elected to the legislature?

The importance of the corn crop is shown by statistics sent out by the Department of Agriculture. They estimate the whole amount of the world's crop at from 2,000,000,000 to three billion bushels, of which the United States has during the past five years produced from two billion to nearly 2,400,000,000, the heaviest crop reported having been 2,384,000,000 bushels in 1896. South America is estimated to produce from fifty thousand to one hundred million bushels a year according to the season. Europe produces from four hundred million to five hundred million bushels a year. Africa about thirty million bushels, and Australia only about ten million bushels. Then there are countries which furnish no statistics, but are known to grow it, as China, Central America, the West Indies, etc. Whether this can be increased as the demand increases, by better cultivation or by the use of new territory, may be thought doubtful by some, but we have little doubt that it can and will be, in spite of the fact that there has not been as heavy a crop as that of 1896 grown since.

Georgia is now the leading State in peach growing, says the Macon Telegraph, and where there were two million trees a few years ago, there are now more than eight million in bearing, and perhaps four million more that have not yet come to bearing. About ten per cent of the old trees die every year, and a prominent grower thinks that after a few times of replanting the land it will be robbed of the ingredients that make it productive of the peach. Another grower is more hopeful, and thinks that if the fertility is kept up the land will continue to grow peaches almost indefinitely, as there are orchards now in existence that were bearing peaches before the war, not the modern varieties, but the hardy seedlings. In many cases the same trees are bearing now that were forty years ago. He believes that the European markets can be reached with Georgia peaches, and the business made more profitable than now. We would like to see more attention paid to peach growing in Massachusetts, for we have seen as the peaches grown here and as good crops as we ever saw in Niagara County, N. Y., and there are now some thrifty peach orchards in Middlesex County, and as the fruit comes to this market after Southern peaches are gone, it always sells at good prices.

At the meeting of the National Apple Shippers Association, Professor W. A. Taylor of the Department of Agriculture gave some interesting statistics in regard to the apple orchards in the United States. He said there are now thirty-five counties in the United States which have more than 400,000 apple trees each. Burton County, Ark., has 1,013,365, Washington County, Ark., 1,153,146, Niagara County, N. Y., 929,086, Wayne County, N. Y., 796,610, Marion County, Ill., 795,188, Monroe County, N. Y., 789,409, Clay County, Ill., 751,727, Erie County, N. Y., 631,283, Orleans County, N. Y., 629,401, and Wayne County, Ill., 604,215. It will be

seen that New York has five counties out of the ten having the largest number, and although we have not the figures at hand, we think if the size of the counties are compared the New York counties will be found to have more trees to the square mile than any of the others, for they make large counties in those Southern States. The total number of trees in the commercial orchards area on June 1, 1900, was 210,000,000, and in 1899 they produced more than 175,000,000 bushels. By districts the North Atlantic apple section has 29,500,000 apple trees, the South Atlantic 25,500,000, the North Central 92,000,000, the South Central 31,000,000 and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific slope 13,000,000. There are seven States with over 10,000,000 trees each, Missouri with 20,000,000, New York 15,000,000, Illinois 13,500,000, Kansas and Pennsylvania a little less than 12,000,000 each, and Michigan something over 10,000,000. We no longer need to wonder where all the apples come from. The States in New England need not hope to rival those larger States in the number of trees, but our orchards are increasing in number and productivity.

Clean Water for Swine.

The value of clean water for swine cannot be appreciated by one who has not tried both pure and impure drinking water with them. In swine raising we have come to realize that rapid growth on good, clean, sweet food pays much better than raising them slowly on filthy swill and garbage. The clover and hay fed hogs, topped off with corn and skim milk, pay better by far than any of the swine raised in the pen where filth and mire make up their environments and taint all their food. The hog may have a pretty good digestion, but it is possible to injure it in time if we continue to feed it with bad food. That is practically what has been done for years past, and we have produced swine diseases, and what is probably less important, slower growing hogs. To make the animals continue growing in a thrifty condition, we must feed them good, wholesome food under proper sanitary surroundings.

Now, water plays a most important part in the health of all animals. We must take a certain amount of liquid into the stomach to keep it in good condition. The modern clover-fed hog and corn-fattened pig does not get as much liquid in his food as the old swill-fed animal, and it is necessary to supply the creature with water to make up for the deficiency. Clean water purifies the system and washes out the stomach, tending to disintegrate and carry away the solid matter that may accumulate in the stomach. Impure, filthy water clogs the system more, and often causes intestinal irritation. The hog will apparently drink filthy water just as readily a spure water, and this has led some to think that it mattered little whether clean or dirty drinking water was supplied. But it is contrary to all teachings of sanitary science, and we have but to examine two hogs raised on clean and filthy water to see the difference. Consumers of pork are becoming more critical each year, and they can readily detect the flavor of inferior, fifth-produced pork from clean, sweet, wholesome meat.

Experimenting With Seeds.

The nurseryman supplies us now with plants and trees at such low prices that the practice of raising them from seed on the farm or in the orchard is rapidly dying out. But if one wishes to obtain the best results in horticultural work, he should continue to raise in a separate garden new seedlings every year, selecting the seed from the very choicest trees and plants in his orchard. Strawberries, pears, apples, plums, raspberries, and, in fact, every kind of plant or fruit tree should be planted in the home nursery. The object of this is to obtain some seedlings which will be better adapted to the farm and soil than any which may be purchased of nurserymen. One of the reasons why nurserymen obtain such excellent results from their seedlings is that they are eminently adapted to the soil and climate where raised. When sold to farmers in distant parts of the country they do not show the same satisfactory results. A dozen different fruits can be mentioned which have made certain localities famous.

It may be that a will plant seedlings a good many years before obtaining good results, but sooner or later the trees or vines will show an adaptation to the place which will make their fruits quite superior. Two choice plants planted together away from all other plants will cross and frequently produce excellent fruits. Seeds from the same tree or vine will frequently produce plants whose fruits are very different. New varieties may in time be raised, and by carefully cultivating and selecting they will show better results than those bought from the nurseryman. We cannot afford to give up raising seedlings quite yet.

Coronation Cleanings.

It is worthy of note that never before in England, where monarchs have reigned for more than one thousand years, has the coronation of a sovereign been postponed. The value of the crown placed upon King Edward's head in Westminster Abbey is about \$4,500,000. The small stones abounding in the crown have been estimated by expert jewellers at \$600,000, not including any of the large sapphires, emeralds, rubies and diamonds, particularly the immense ruby which once graced the coronet of the Black Prince (who was born in 1330 and died in 1376), the resplendent huge sapphire in the centre of the cross by which the crown is surmounted, and another equally large sapphire in the centre of another Maltese cross in the front of the crown above the rim.

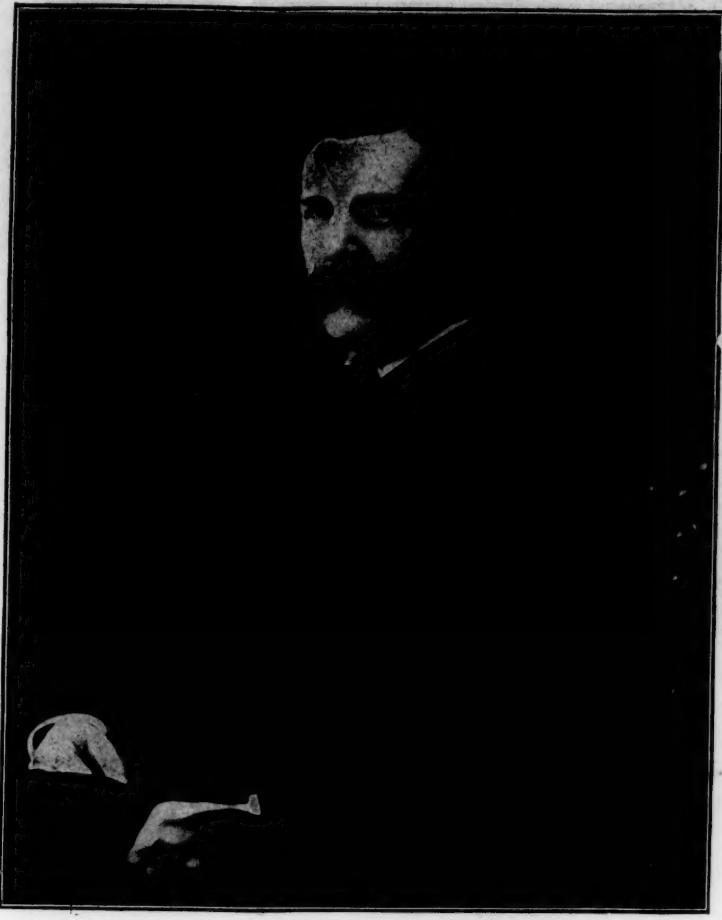
Mr. John Courtney Bodley, the historiographer of the coronation ceremonies, appointed by King Edward, has no rights or prerogatives, but he will probably be paid for his services out of the coronation expenses fund, and receive some mark of distinction from the sovereign. Mr. Bodley is a member of the bar, and was at one time clerk of the local government board and private secretary of Sir Charles Dilke, by whom he was appointed secretary to the royal commission on the housing of the poor and laboring classes, which sat in 1884 and 1885. The late Cardinal Manning was a member of this commission and a close personal friend of Mr. Bodley, although the latter belongs to the Church of England. Mr. Bodley lives now in France, where for some years past he has been writing standard books on modern France, which have been as much admired in the land of his adoption as in England, and have been translated into several languages. James II., who reigned from 1685 to 1688, established the precedent of a coronation historiographer. The history of the coronation of this monarch, illustrated with engraved plates, is still in existence. The historian of the coronation of George IV. received £500 from the crown for his labors. He himself assumed the cost of publication, and sold his work for £50 a copy.

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Mr. Dow believes that common things contain far more of beauty and inspiration than is generally acknowledged. He is permeated, also, that the really beautiful in art is not so difficult a thing to attain as it is generally felt to be. And to this end he has recently been carrying on, in the old Emerson House of his native place, a school in which the students have one and all hark back to those primitive implements employed by our grandmothers, and even by the early American Indians, as means to beautiful textiles.

From the Ipswich Historical Society were borrowed some old looms, and from Chicago were secured the services of a gifted teacher, who conducted a class in weaving and basketry, giving at the same time illuminating lectures on the historical significance of the various implements and designs employed. Then from the surrounding country were gathered the marsh grass and the three-cornered sedge for the mats to be woven, as well as the wool which should be employed in the rugs. Out in the old barn were prepared the rich-colored vegetable dyes which make the products of our ancestors beautiful things even today. Then the various members of the class set to work to design and execute Indian baskets and colonial textiles.

But, though all this was interesting, it



THE HON. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Who Is to Succeed Mr. Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court.

The clerk of the crown, Sir K. Muir Mackenzie, makes out the coronation roll and the state record of the coronation, which, with the copy of the sovereign's coronation oath, bearing the royal signature attached in Westminster Abbey during the ceremony, will be deposited with the master of the rolls at the record office. Here are the coronation rolls of English monarchs for the past nine hundred years.

It is a curious fact that, for making out the coronation roll, which contains the judicial decision of the Court of Claims, the record of previous coronation ceremonies, the list of persons attending to do service, and of all the peers and peers who remain here, Sir K. Muir Mackenzie was allowed, according to a custom which has existed for hundreds of years, five yards of scarlet velvet for his robe, worn in the Abbey on coronation day, and a good seal at the ceremony. The golden robe worn by King Edward at his coronation was extremely gorgeous, being made of the finest cloth of gold, richly and elaborately embroidered, and shaped like a priest's cope. It differs from the robes in which previous monarchs were crowned in that it has no opening at the arms and shoulders to permit of the passage of the anointing oil. It took thirty girls of the Royal School of Art Needwork three months to make this robe.

A royal command prohibited the wearing of Episcopal mitres at the coronation. The bishops were either velvet caps or those caps so familiar to us in this country as the headgear of college presidents and professors. When the present Bishop of London was enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral, he wore a mitre, and so did his predecessor, when he represented the Church of England at the coronation of the present czar.

The Value of Humus.
Some experiments in determining the value of humus on soils have been made recently, which tend to show that land well supplied with organic matter, humus and nitrates will help the plants to resist drought better than any others. A field of wheat, oats and vetch was planted, and as different parts of the fields were furnished with varying quantities of humus the growth of the plants soon exhibited a patchy appearance. Where the humus was plentiful the grains were thicker, heavier and much darker in green, showing sturdy vigor, and when dry weather appeared they were scarcely affected by it. But for that matter any observing farmer has noticed the value of humus on their fields. Take as illustration the patches in the field where a pile of manure has been kept. They will for two seasons produce plants much larger and thicker elsewhere. Likewise under corn stacks or grain stacks the soil is enriched by the waste from the stacks, and the shade has accumulated nitrates there. When the field is planted these places will always be richer in growth than the general field, demonstrating the simple law that the more humus we can accumulate in the soil, the heavier will the yield be per acre. Taking such lessons to heart, a thrifty farmer could soon make his whole field produce from ten to thirty per cent. more of crops.

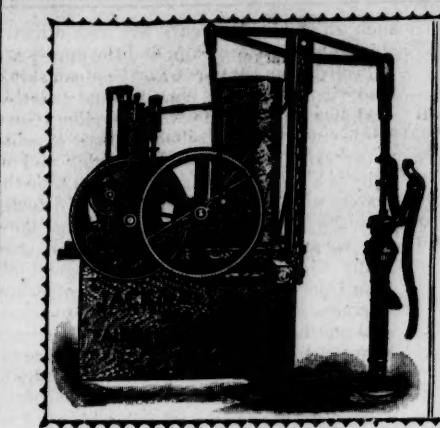
Joy in Common Things.

It occasionally happens that some gospel of decided value to the general public is preached in a quiet country town, where comparatively few people hear of it at first, but where, none the less, it is so energetically demonstrated that its lesson spreads in time even to the more or less carefree world at large. Something like this is true of a work which Mr. Arthur W. Dow has been promoting for several summers now at Ipswich, Mass., and has brought this summer to a most interesting stage of development.

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Birds with vestiges of claws on the wings are well known, though not common. Mention some of them, M. V. Deloisiere states that the Archaeopteryx, the oldest of fossil birds, had at the end of its wings well-formed fingers, each with a claw. The "hand" terminating in these fingers without claws. But there are still wings with horns or spurs, if these cannot be called claws, and the wing of the ostrich, the largest of birds, is armed with a double horn. The Chouins of southern lands, the Spiny Hoplopterus of Africa and the Jacana of South America are other birds having spurs or spines on the wings. Most formidable armed of all birds is the Kamichi, or Horned Screamer, a large and strong-voiced blackbird of Brazil and neighboring forest regions, this creature having near the top of each wing of trees. He rode a gray horse with two sharp horns, one about two inches long, and on its head another pointed horn three or four inches in length. The beak and claws of this bird are very powerful.

Vesta is the only one of the smaller planets which can be seen with the naked eye. Its diameter is only three hundred miles and its whole surface but one-ninth that of Earth. The writer of this article, when a boy, was carrying his father's dinner in a tin pail to Turkey Swamp, where his father was cutting wood, when all of a sudden a pack of twenty hounds came out of the woods into the path and rushed around him, smelling the dinner pail, while he stood trembling with fright. In a moment Jaques came out of the woods to the path and called the hounds off, who with their master went bounding through the forest. Samuel Jaques raised several noted horses, one called Gray Billy, while he rode from the age of three to thirty-three. He could never break him to harness; he was a fine saddler. When he went to the custom-house to inspect hops, he would dismount, leave the horse unhitched, come back and find him in the same spot.

Samuel Jaques lived at Ten Hill when the volcano was burned away by, in 1834, and his description of the fire and the attendant excitement of the occasion were quite interesting, as related by him to me. The throng of people who came from great distances to view the ruins was immense, and the fear of revenge by the citizens by the Catholics was alarming.

The house on Ten Hill Farm was old and marked with evidence of its age; old-fashioned open brick fireplaces and heavy andirons to hold in place the large and long logs, to afford warmth and comfort to many visitors. The wainscoting was panelled by mouldings of hand carving. The window sash was arched and checked with small panes of glass. The stable, in 1831, had gone to decay; the tooth of time had left its mark upon stalls and scaffolds. The Ten Hill Farm (so called because of ten hills on its surface) was bought by Jaques of the Derbys, who had it of Sir Robert Temple, who was of English birth and attachments. When the house was taken down years ago, in the attic were found two or three meal bags filled with letters which had been received from prominent men, many of them in the handwriting of Daniel Webster. Later they all disappeared, probably in the jaws of old junk. The Ten Hill of today is void of beauty, and the great prestige of taste covered with the dust of time. The city refuse of Somerville is now deposited there, upon the spot where great men of the past united in feast and mingled in social intercourse.

Here it was that Daniel Webster often came to visit Samuel Jaques, enjoy his hospitality, and listen to his recount of fancy stock breeding. In addition to Jaques's other ventures was what he called his "Cream Pot" breed of cows, which he claimed would give more and richer milk than any other stock in New England. Webster was very fond of oxen and cows and liked to talk over the different lines of breeding and the results of cross-breeding. When I called to see Jaques about buying some of his McKay hogs, I was invited into his sitting-room. Who should be there but Daniel Webster. I was introduced to him, and then took a back seat, not joining in, but listening to their talk.

Webster and Jaques were both in a jolly mood, and Jaques began to tell Webster of the high qualities of his Cream Pot breed, much to the delight of Webster; both quite happy, and Jaques full of talk, going over again and again with the story of the "Cream Pot beauties," as he called them, "with great yellow eyes and soft, velvety skins." After a space Jaques held up, when Webster, with earnest speech, cried out, "Jaques, go it again, bring out the milk and butter, let us test them;" which they did, with Medford rum, in the form of milk punch. I soon left, leaving them in a happy frame of mind. I had seen Daniel Webster three or four times before on public occasions, but never before

The Markets.**BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.
For the week ending Aug. 20, 1902.

Shots	Sheep	Suckers	Hogs	Veals	Fat
508	547	120	27,741	219	
This week ...	1087	7125	85	22,293	112
Last week ...	1087	7125	85	22,293	112

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight, of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$8.75@\$9.50; first quality, \$5.50@\$6.00; second quality, \$4.50@\$5.00; third quality, \$4.00@\$4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$10.00@10.50; some of the poorest, \$3.00@3.50. Western steers, 4@8c.

COWS—And YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality \$30.00@30.50; choice cows, \$50.00@68.00.

STORES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearlings, \$15@25; two-year-olds, \$18@32; three-year-olds, \$28@48.

SHIPS—Per pound, live weight, 2@3c; extra, 3@4c; sheep and lambs per head, lots, \$3.50@5.50; lambs, 4@6c.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 7@1c; live weight, shots, wholesale—; retail, \$2.25@3.00; country dressed, hogs, 8@1c.

VEAL CALVES—4@7c per lb.; country lots, 5@8c.

HIDES—Brighton—4@7c per lb.; country lots, 5@8c.

CALF SKINS—\$5@\$12.50 dairy skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW—Brighton, 4@3c per lb.; country lots, 2@4c.

PELTS—25@75c.

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses

Watertown.... 2109 7801 3643 1143 295

Brighton.... 1439 746 24,069 1055 112

Cattle Sheep**Cattle Sheep****Mine.****At Brighton.**

J S Henry 14
H M Lester 12
P A Berry 25
Canada.
Howe & Shirley 10
A D Kirby 12
W A Gleason 14
T Hompson & C 21
Hanson 23
Liberdy Gould 2 sides 445

New York.

At Brighton. R Conors 33
Blaisdell & Co 17
Barry & Feltons 50 26
M D Holt 12

Massachusetts.

At Watertown. J S Henry 32

H M Lester 12

P A Berry 25

Canada.

Howe & Shirley 10

A D Kirby 12

W A Gleason 14

T Hompson & C 21

Hanson 23

Liberdy Gould 2 sides 445

Western.

At Brighton. W A Bardwell 15

D G Lougee 21 25

O H Forbush 15

J V Keeler 10 100

A C Foss 228

W G Brown 27

F E Rorrill 10

At D M & Wool Co.

E D Sargent 4

Heath & Co 8 375

T Shay 8

At Watertown.

Breck & Wood 38

W F Wallace 100 39

Vermont.

At Watertown. Morris Beef Co 238

Fred Stoddard 374

H N Jensen 15 30

S S Learned 64

N H Woodward 14 54

A Davis 23

B H Combs 60

G W Voss 6

At N D M & Wool Co.

W A Ricker 33

M Morris 125

F Hicker 18 155

At Watertown.

W F Sawyer 241

F S Atwood 10 100

Live Stock Experts.

Two Liverpool, one London and one Glasgow steamers sailed during the past week, taking out 181 cattle and 1084 sheep, being fully 500 more cattle than the previous week. The English market on State cattle has suffered a decline equal to 10c per head, or 13@14c, d. w. Steamers to London have been transferred to Boston and takes out 500 cattle.

Shipments and Destinations.—On steamer Norwegian for Glasgow 40 Canada cattle by W. L. Leckie, 21 Canada do. by H. Gilchrist; on steamer Ultima for Liverpool, 197 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 346 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, on steamer Sagamore for Liverpool, 233 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 15 State and 46 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 639 Sheep state by Swift & Co; 445 Canada sheep by Gordon & Sons; sides; on steamer Chicago for London, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 251 do. by Swift & Co.

Horse Business.

Dealers do not expect much activity until into September, when the fall trade starts in. The arrivals are at the present time somewhat light when compared with the spring of the year. Whatever good horses arrive find ready sale. At Welch & Hall company's stable, fair arrivals for summer trade, with no special change in prices. Sales mostly on drove and draft horses at \$10.00@12.00. As far as the trade is concerned, has in mostly heavy draft horses, of 1200@1700 lbs. at \$15@22c, in matched pairs and single cbh. At Moses Colman & Sons sale stable, a large inquiry for good drivers, family horses, saddle and ponies, and that kind not very numerous. Sales mostly at \$40@50. At Ishburg & Co.'s sale stable, sold a good run on Friday last of all varieties for speed and drive, or up to \$10@200.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday.—The market fell as strong on beef cattle as last week. Some dealers said they sold better for some qualities. A fair beef trade in the city, and butchers seemed ready to buy. Western steers cost steady prices. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows, of 230 lbs., at \$8.00; 1 cow, 950 lbs., at 3@4c; 20 lbs. at 3@4c; 10 off. Sales at 2@3c. G. W. Hall sold 1000-lb. bulls at 4c. N. H. Forbush, 2 cows, 1680 lbs., at 7c. J. A. Hathaway sold 10 steers, of 1500 lbs., at 8@15; 15 do., of 1400 lbs., at 7c; 10 do., of 15 do., of 1350 lbs., at 6@7c; 10 do., of 1300 lbs., at 5@6c.

Meat Cows.

Dealers anticipated a fair trade, and more cows were put upon the market. Some superior and many slim. Good lots in demand at steady prices.

Fat Hogs.

Local hogs, d. w., lower than last week, at \$1@8c. d. w. Western at 7@8c.

Sheep and Lambs.

Not as many for the home trade on the market as last week, but better than 1000 went for export. The only change noticed is a decided increase in grade lambs. No change in sheep offered. Western sheep cost here \$3.30@4.20 per 100 lbs., and do. \$4.00@4.60 per 100 lbs. W. F. Wallace sold 12 lambs, 730 lbs. at 10c; 15 do., of 1200 lbs., at 5@6c.

Veal Calves.

Marked strong at last week's prices; sales up to 7c, a trifle more if very select. W. F. Wallace, 49 calves, 6000 lbs., at 6c. O. H. Forbush sold calves at 7c; a few select at 7c.

Livestock.

Twelve and one-half cents was paid for mixed lots 3 tons on the market; select lots 13c.

Droves of Veal Calves.

Clinton, H. Lowe, 20 P. A. Berry, 33; Howe & Shirley, 25; A. D. Kirby, 22; W. A. Gleason, 30; Thompson & Hanson, 40; Libby & Gould, 15; C. Hall, 40; Libby Bros, 75; Blaisdell & Co, 33; Hays & Fellows, 145; M. D. Holt & Son, 25.

New Hampshire—D. G. Lougee, 17; J. V. Kitter, 45; A. C. Foss, 32; W. G. Brown, 18; Ed. Scott, 50; A. F. Jones, 75; Heath & Co., 21; Shattuck, 50; Brock & Wood, 67; W. F. Wallace, 185.

Massachusetts—A. Williamson, 40; Fred Savage, 70;

J. V. Kitter, 6; N. H. Woodward, 25; W. E. Hay, 60@70; G. W. Hall, 4; W. A. Ricker, 200; M. G. Powers, 65; F. Ricker, 50; B. M. Ricker, 14; F. S. Atwood, 15; Roden & Keene, 70; J. S. Henry, 20.

New York—G. N. Smith, 35.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 147; W. A. Bardwell, 100; O. H. Forbush, 6; H. A. Gilmore, 14; Shattuck, 150; R. Connors, 13; J. P. Day, 22; W. M. Scott, 50; F. E. Keegan, 5; D. A. Walker, 3; T. J. McNamee, 8.

Clinton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 1439 cattle, 746 sheep, 24,058 lbs., 1055 calves, 112 horses. West, 76 cattle, 23@25; horses, 112 horses. Maine, 25 cattle, 39@40 sheep, 108 hogs, 602 calves. New Hampshire, 89 sheep, 108 hogs, 602 calves. Vermont, 14 cattle, 83 sheep, 33 hogs, 70 calves. Vermont, 14

cattle, 4 hogs, 26 calves. New York, 25 cattle, 3 calves.

Tuesday—Market for beef cattle in much the same position as last week. No change on Western, and Eastern dealers were not very much pleased with the state of the market. Sales indicated no great change. Good cattle in fair demand. J. S. Henry sold 20 cattle, of 1180 lbs., at \$4.00. Hays & Fellows, 15 cattle, of 900 lbs., at 4c. W. Mills, 3 cows, of 2700 lbs., at \$2.00. J. P. Day sold cows and bulls, of 700@1000 lbs., at 2@3c; 2 cows, of 1700 lbs., at 3c.

Milk Cows.

Some 500 head on the market of all descriptions from choice to quite common in quality. The better class were sold without much difficulty; a weak feeling on common grades, but were probably bought in the country to hit prices offered for that kind of cattle. W. Cullen had the cream of the market, sold 20 head at \$6.00. J. S. Henry sold 2 choice cows, \$5.00; 5 cows at \$4.50; 4 @ \$4.00; 3 cows at \$3.50. Libby Bros. sold 20 head on commission, from \$3.00@5.

Veal Calves.

Various opinion as regards the state of the market. There were sales made that compared favorably with last week, and some a shade easier. Generally claimed that the market ruled steady. Howe & Shirley, 25 of 125 lbs., at 7c. A. D. Kirby, 22, of 110 lbs., etc. Thompson & Hanson, 35 calves.

Last Arrival.

Wednesday—Milch cows came in freely, and the demand was considerable, the difficulty was in the disposal of the ordinary grades; being bought low in the country they could be offered at low figures, not over the price for best. Cull largely for cows worth \$4.50@5. Beef cattle in fair supply, and somewhat weak in price. One hundred head on sale by J. A. Hathaway from the West, of 1130 lbs. J. S. Henry sold 20 head of milkers, lowest at \$3.50, up to \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 at 8c. W. Scollans, 30 at \$3.50 up to \$4.50. G. N. Smith, 10 cows, \$3.70@5.50.

Store Pigs.

Moderate sales, with weak prices. Sales \$2.50@3.50 for small pigs; \$3.00@4.00.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices:

Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern.

Chickens, choice roasting..... 20@23

Chickens, fast to good..... 12@14

Chickens, broilers, 2 lbs. each, per lb..... 14@17

Geese, choice..... 16@18

Geese, extra choice..... 15@17

Pigeons, choice, per dozen..... 12@14

Pigeons, extra, per dozen..... 10@12

Squabs, per dozen..... 2@3@2.5

Western fowl, fresh..... 15@16

Turkeys, com. to good..... 20@21

<p

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

A CROCHETED SHAWL.

Use seven ounces cream white two-thread Saxony, a bone crochet needle No. 3. Chain 4, join round; chain 4, 9 treble in rings and join. Always chain 1 between every 2 treble. Chain 4, 2 treble in every space of preceding row, join; chain 4, put 2 treble in every other space of preceding row, and 1 treble between; fifth round, chain 4, 2 treble in first space, 1 treble in next two spaces, 2 treble in next, and so on around and join. Repeat round after round, always making the additional stitches as the gages, until there are 22 trebles between each two gages.

Next round—Chain 7, fasten at top of gore with short crochet, chain 7, fasten in space next to gore; repeat the chain, fastening in every other space all around, excepting at gages, where they are fastened, one in the gore itself, and one in the space each side of it.

Next round—Chain 4, catch down in 7 chain with treble, 1 chain, 2 trebles in next 7 chain, and so on around shawl.

Next round—Two trebles between of 2 preceding row, 1 chain, 2 treble in same space, 1 chain; repeat in next space, and around the shawl. Repeat for 7 rounds, then make 7 rounds of 6-stitch shells and 7 rounds of 8-stitch.

Last round—Twelve-stitch shells, 4 picots to a shell. EVA M. NILES.

Knitting as Medicine.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficiency in limbering up the hands of such sufferers. For persons liable to cramp, paralysis or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides, the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women suffering from insomnia and depression. In certain sanitariums patients are encouraged to make use of the bright steel, and the work is so pleasant that it is much enjoyed by them.—The Family Doctor.

Doctoring Birds in Captivity.

Few of us have ever picked up a sick or diseased bird in the woods. Of course birds fall ill, but there are many reasons why they are seldom seen. There is such a severe struggle for very existence—finding food, avoiding enemies—that when a bird for any reason becomes less active or weakened, a very short time elapses before some hawk or other animal kills it. If by some rare chance it should die and drop to the ground, burying beetles—those insect undertakers of the nether world—set at work and in a day remove the carcass from view.

No matter how exactly natural conditions are copied, birds in confinement are bound to be attacked now and then by disease. When the collection of birds in the New York Zoological Park assumed an importance which warranted it, many books on avian diseases were purchased, and the majority were found to be almost worthless, especially those relating to the care of wild birds. So these were cast aside and experiments begun, which, though they cost more lives than one at first, soon yielded results which have proved invaluable. The bird's body is composed of flesh, blood and bones so like our own in composition, that, it was argued *a priori*, why would not the same therapeutics apply? In many instances perfect confirmation of this has resulted.

Birds differ from human beings in few important respects. For instance, the normal temperature of most birds is about 110°, which would kill a human being. The circulation is correspondingly rapid, and the effect of any medicine is apparent in a very short time. Out of thirty organic diseases which have caused death among the birds, all but four or five have yielded to treatment and most of those cured have certain definite premonitory symptoms, so that they can be treated before an advanced stage renders recovery uncertain. Most of the recent deaths among the seven hundred odd birds have been due to accidents or occasional cats.

Colds are very common ailments among the birds, and if these are not attended to often lead to croup and diphtheria. Sometimes the latter disease appears in a bird without warning. A very little thickening of the third eyelid in a hawk may be the only outward sign that its throat is in a very bad diphtheritic condition. Malaria has been detected several times, and curiously enough, in herons and other wading birds, whose ordinary mode of life, one would think, would long ago have eliminated all birds disposed toward such a disease.

Flamingos spend much of their time standing or walking in water, and yet they are extremely liable, when confined in damp places, to contract rheumatism. This and similar complaints often yield to a treatment of quinine alone. Corms are the bane of birds whose perches may be too large, or where the fibers of the cages are not softened by a layer of sand or dirt. A corn will kill a bird of the largest size if left untreated. It is easily cured, and when a bird's foot has once recovered from such a trouble it seems to be immune, as the hardest of concrete has no further effect on it.

Canker is fortunately very rare, but the gapes, caused by tiny worms in the throat and trachea, is more common. Instead of ramming an oiled feather down the poor creature's throat, a much better way to effect a cure is to let the bird inhale the fumes of carbolic acid, and a very few sneezes will dislodge the troublesome worms. Parrots in two or three instances had a peculiar disease, and by accident it was found that if the bird was kept continually in the glaring sunshine it recovered. Whether the heat is the curative agent is not yet known.

Children have rickets, and so do young birds, crows being the commonest victims. If a young crow is taken from its nest of sticks, and placed in a soft artificial nest, the inability to exercise the muscles of its feet and legs cause these to become loose jointed and useless, and no cure is yet known. Cuckoos and other birds are afflicted in this way. Owls have gout, and if neglected suffer terribly from it. If this disease is taken in its earliest stages continual dosing with Lithia water will cure it more rapidly than a human being could be relieved. For many reasons the idea of these peevish, grumbling, old-looking birds having gout is peculiarly appropriate.

Apoplexy is not unknown among timid birds, which sometimes, when suddenly frightened, drop dead without warning, a blood vessel always being found broken in the cerebellum. Or, again, the attack may only result in a temporary kind of fit, when a sudden bath of ice-water will save the bird's life. When a bird eats large quantities

of food and refuses to move any more than it has to, it becomes fatter and fatter, and this is a danger-sign which must be guarded against. A case like this is rare, but the several instances have yielded to a unique method of cure. Treatment here takes the shape of some other bird, harmless, but with an unpleasant temper. This latter is placed in the cage with the lazy degenerate, and the obese individual is kept on the move most of the day. It complains bitterly against such treatment and grows thinner every day—and consequently more healthy. This treatment sometimes so changes the disposition of the bird that it, in turn, may serve as a "mover-on" to some other bird, whose abundance of food and freedom from enemies has made it do more.

Many other interesting illnesses might be mentioned. Two cases of cholera have been recorded, both among the eagles, but the bacillus of this malady is easily killed. Tuberculosis has proved so far incurable, but it has occurred very rarely, as have most of the bacteriological diseases, for where birds have pure air and water, suitable food, a normal temperature and abundant room in which to exercise, ability to diseases of this character is reduced to a minimum.

One cannot feel satisfied while there remains a single disease uncured. We take away no whit of the bird's enjoyment of life by confining them under such favorable conditions as those existing in the New York Zoological Park, and we also seek to make their lives as long or longer than they would be in a state of freedom.—C. William Beebe, in *N. Y. Evening Post*.

Cooking Fresh Fish.

During warm weather fish forms one of the best substitutes for meat, and becomes naturally more important in the regular diet. To give it its full value two requisites are indispensable: the material itself must be fresh and in perfect condition, and skill must be manifested in the handling of the cook. The perishable character of the food and its delicacy of flavor and texture combine to give this emphasis to especial care and nicely in preparation to insure perfection in the result. With due attention, the result in nutritive value, ease of digestion and assimilation and gustatory satisfaction amply repay the effort and make a larger use of one of the easy ways of meeting the changed demands of the system in torrid weather.

In cooking fish there is a discrimination to be made between the two general classes of fish—the finer kinds, as salmon, trout, smelts, shad and Spanish mackerel, in which perfection consists in giving the full flavor of the fish itself, and those commoner kinds of ordinary pond or sea fish, in which the light, digestible character of the food it needs to be enhanced by additional piquancy of flavor. Rich or savory sauces of some kind add very greatly to the acceptability of all fish, of this sort.

A boiled fish of inferior quality is decidedly improved by adding to the kettle of salted water in which it is plunged a handful of parsley, a bay leaf, a few pepper corns and sprigs of tarragon and thyme. A scraping of onion may be allowed, also, with the coarser fish, and a large spoonful of lemon juice, or best cider vinegar.

Such a fish is often better the second day, when it is stripped from the bones in neat flakes, the head and all trimmings added to the fish kettle and boiled down to make a stock, from which a white sauce is made in the usual manner. The fish is then arranged in layers with the sauce in a baking dish, lightly crumbed and buttered on top, and baked to a delicate brown.

Cress, radishes, olives and small cucumbers pickled are appropriately offered with fish.

A fish of similar kind may be boned and baked to advantage. Cut it open and remove the backbone by inserting a knife carefully under it, picking out small bones as far as possible. Put it in a baking pan, skin side down, and bake until firm and browned, basting with melted butter. When partly cooked, a little salt and paprika sprinkled over it, with the juice of half a lemon, will much improve a fish of any tendency to muddy flavor.

Any savory sauce is in keeping with a baked fish. A mayonnaise dressing, mixed with a little horseradish, is good with any fish lacking in flavor. A simple sauce delicious with baked or boiled fish consists of pure, soft cream, rather thin, brought to the boiling point and seasoned with salt and paprika alone, or with other condiments.

Small fish of the best kinds, such as smelts and tiny brook trout, are best cooked by crushing or merely coating lightly with flour and plunging in deep fat in the frying kettle. It must be very hot, so that the surface is instantly hardened. A very hot frying pan, in which there is sufficient unsalted fat to almost float the fish, will serve almost as well. These small fish of finest quality must be cooked very quickly and crisply to be at their best.

In these days, when so much attention is paid to dainty effect in serving, these little fishes are arranged in quaint fashion, heads all in one direction, a little wreath on a circular platter, for instance, with a cone of potato ruffles beautifully browned in a quick oven. For burns add cinnamon. Sift the powder before measuring, and measure lightly.

MEAT. **MEAT.** **MEAT.** **MEAT.** **MEAT.**

After the ribs of beef are prepared cook them the same as for a la Bistec, adding several severals' feet. When the meat is well cooked remove it from the fire, add the gravy and clarify it.

The meat is well, but do not add any more gravy. Make them into shape, and let them rise again until light. Bake about fifteen minutes in the oven. For burns add cinnamon. Sift the powder before measuring, and measure lightly.

COFFEE FILLING FOR CAKE.

One cup hot milk, one-half teaspoon butter, two egg yolks, two tablespoons cornstarch, one-half very strong coffee. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon-colored. Add the sugar and cornstarch, then the milk and butter, and cook until it boils. Add the coffee. Return to the double boiler and cook until thick. When cool, fill the cake and cover it with a coffee frosting.

PINEAPPLE ICE.

One quart of water, a pound and a quarter of sugar, boil and skinned as before, and the juice of one lemon and a large, perfectly ripe pineapple, carefully peeled and shredded fine with a silver fork; freeze.

Hints to Housekeepers.

If one has better that is not entirely sweet, add to it a little more salt and a pinch of soda and bring to a boil on the stove. When cold, remove the cake, wipe it dry, and it will be found perfectly sweet for cooking.

Boxes for ribbons, handkerchiefs, veils and gloves are more unwieldy in packing than are flat cases that tie together. Two pieces of cardboard of a convenient length should be cut and covered neatly on both sides with ribbon or any pretty silk. Then hinges of ribbon should be attached to one side and ribbon fasteners tied at the other side.

Current fritters may be served seasonably now as a sweet entree or dessert at dinner or for a luncheon or supper course. To the yolks of three eggs add a saltspoonful of salt and half a

pint of milk. Mix well and stir in four tablespoonfuls of flour, the whites of the eggs and a teaspoonful of stemmed currants. Fry in boiling fat, drain on blotting paper, and serve piled on a folded napkin and sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon.

How to Cut Flowers.

The method of steaming over boiling water instead of plunging into the kettle, as this better preserves all the juices and sweetness of a fine fish.—Country Gentleman.

Cherry Salad.

It is the pride of every gardener occasionally to give a bunch of flowers of his own growing to friends who come to visit him, but, unfortunately, both flowers and bunch are often spoiled in the course of preparation.

Flowers should never be broken off from plants with the fingers; if the stem is at all tough the plant is dragged at and injured.

Neither is the use of scissors desirable, says Home Chat.

The best method of picking is with the aid of a sharp knife, and the stem should not be cut straight across at right angles, but in a slanting direction.

In "making up" the bunch, too, the best and most striking blossom or blossoms should form the centre, and they should be added to from outside, the bunch being turned round at intervals.

Cool Drinks for Hot Weather.

Some day when the thermometer shows a sullen determination to climb, climb, climb, and you want to make your veranda a particularly alluring place to the chance visitor, serve with the palm-leaf fan a ginger ale juice.

Put a scantful of granulated sugar into a glass pitcher and squeeze upon it the juice of six lemons. When it has dissolved stick half a dozen stalks of mint in the pitcher, bruising slightly some of the lower leaves between the thumb and the finger. Now add a cupful of pounded ice and then put in two bottles of ginger ale.

Pour out at once.

Macaroni and Spaghetti Left-overs.

With the addition of a few spoonfuls of milk or water, cold macaroni cooked in white sauce, or spaghetti, which made its first appearance in tomato sauce, may be reheated in the double boiler, a spoonful of each put in a hamkin dish, then covered with grated cheese and baked.

Plain Closets.

Wash the clothes, wrap them in the hamkin shape. They are painted a dark green, and are used to hold plants, the pot being discarded, and the basket itself filled with the earth.

The Weathered Oak Furniture.

Now popular, needs little upholstering. Its designs are plain and massive, the upholstering put only in seat and back, the covering being in dull greens or browns.

Fashion Notes.

* * * Of the more recent innovations in millinery, the "sunburst" straw has proved very acceptable, and will maintain their popularity throughout the autumn. Sailor, Shepherdess, Rubens, San Toy, Maud Muller and many other shapes have been made of this straw. It is rather more dressy than most colored braids, and is more durable than the bleached varieties, and often more becoming. The greatest use of the straw has been with the shirt waist and not moribund; to look up, and not down; out, and not in; to put aside his own griefs and sorrows, and use them only as a basis of larger sympathy and love, and the radiance of helpfulness and good will to others; and with all his effort darkness and trial, and increase, and encompass him round about.

* * * English silks woven in Bradford, and designed for walking and traveling costumes, made up in the simplest tailor fashion, and for long dust cloaks or Empire wraps are very popular with women recently returned from abroad. The fabric resembles very fine cloth, as it is firm and almost without lustre. It is pleasantly pliable, of light weight, and with a smooth surface that repels dust. It is twenty-one inches in width, and is manufactured in both dark and light colors.

* * * For fetes, garden parties and summer teas, embroidered cotton and silk are now very elegantly fashioned for young girls. Plain lace berths, with flapping straw round hats ornamented with roses, foliage and velvet ribbon bows and loops, accompany these gowns. The dress hats worn this summer are very graceful, easy looking and picturesque. The wide, pale pliable brims bent to suit individual faces and features.

* * * The most expensive of the linen gowns of the season are trimmed with the finest of French embroideries. Pale blue linen embroidered in white is very stylish, and there are linen costumes with large Charles IX. collars embroidered in Persian colors. White linen trimmed with pink or blue linen stitched with black or edged with black velvet ribbon show one feature of contrast in trimming. French dots in black silk on tinted bands are likewise effective in white linen dresses. Three of these are shown with a white linen gown, with the head of the circular fineness, one at the hem, and another midway between. The blouse waist has two crosswise bands, and a vest of plain white linen. Nothing, however, looks quite so cool as the plain white linen gown simply finished with welt tufts and all-white embroidery, or a fancy braid stitching narrow-shaped bands of the linen to form a circular bounce. The blouse is made entirely of these bands, and, like so many of the thinning blouse waists, is fastened at the back.

* * * Constance, Balteque and Rhone are among the blue dyes for velvets, ribbons and light wool fabrics to be worn this fall. Besides the greens of the present season, there are also sage, asparagus, pale undine, gazon, turt, bargeon, the color of the first green shoots, or buds—green for everyday wear—and also darker leaf green. The opal gray is a delicate and beautiful than ever, and a dark gray for fall and autumn and winter. The latter is called for orange, or wrought-iron. Cuirasse is another blue dye for velvets, ribbons and light wool fabrics to be worn this fall. Besides the greens of the present season, there are also sage, asparagus, pale undine, gazon, turt, bargeon, the color of the first green shoots, or buds—green for everyday wear—and also darker leaf green. The opal gray is a delicate and beautiful than ever, and a dark gray for fall and autumn and winter. The latter is called for orange, or wrought-iron.

* * * The most expensive of the linen gowns of the season are trimmed with the finest of French embroideries for trimming cotton gowns are in very pretty designs—Grenadine, Houghton, etc., scroll patterns, stars, dots, ovals and crosses have been this season the favorite "all over" embroideries, wide enough to make the entire waist of the gown or its yoke and sleeves. Ribbon bands are likewise effective in white linen dresses.

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* * * The railings of the boudoirs are made of white muslin embroidered in white, and vice versa. Wavy stripes of embroidery are very effective on carnation muslins, and there are many dainty designs in lace or sea green on pale blue or cerulean.

* * * The French designers continue to predict the continuance of clinging lines in skirts, a repetition of the various picturesquely styled in sleeves and collars, and a following up of the Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. effects in full length and three-quarter lengths for fall wear. The Louis XVI. models will also double flounces and flounce backs with sleeves in bell or close coat style.

* * * Brocade, matelasse silk, or heavy chintz materials will be employed to carry out the proper effect of these garments, while the inner coat or inserted vest will be of plain satin covered with handsome embroidery or designs in Persian effects as applicable. Some fine costly lace will be arranged at the throat to form a jabot, and the collar band will be of lace or embroidery and satin to match the vest.

* * * Pink in every tint and tone, from the deepest rose to the palest carnation shades, those of carnation, sea-shell and rose-rose, will be in high vogue for two seasons before us for evening toilettes, opera hats, facings, pipings, trimming black velvet round hats, and for lining velvet and cream cloth, and black and white satin wraps for ball and theatre uses.

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* * * Street-corner story-tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio alone six hundred of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan and a paper wrapper to illustrate and emphasize the points of their tales.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

STOPS PAIN

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, relieves inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands, or mucous membranes.

Sold by all druggists. Radway & Co., New York.

Poetry.

THE PHYSICIAN.

Worn by the conflicts of the anxious day,
And still more anxious nights, beside the sick;
He ever labors to console the quiet;
From grim disease he tears the mask away.
And year by year keeps cruel death at bay.
Yet dooms assail him, powers gather thick
'Twixt "old and new," for schools still used to cross
With spectres of the crumpling past decay.

Yet through the anguish of the world's great pain
His touch lies closest to the human heart;
Nor does he hold earth's throbbing pulse in vain,
Grief turns to him and unbars its smart.
His combat is with ignorance, his gain
To teach men law, and thus God's truth impart.
New Orleans, La. MARCIA DAVIES.

THE WAGON BOYS.

The wagon boys of long ago,
When prairie schooners to and fro.
Went winding in long, snaky trains
Across the cactus-studded plains,
To lordiness was better schooled
Than any king that ever ruled;
Go search the earth, you'd never find
A greater monarch—in his mind.

He sat upon his mule as proud
As if with lordly powers endowed.
His scimitre but the gun that graced
The leather belt about his waist.
His every word was a command,
And none in his dust-covered band
Of whackers dared dispute his will,
For he would shoot, and shoot to kill.

His simplest language, as a rule,
Would shock a modern Sunday-school—
'T was pictureque, to say the least,
And understood by man and beast.
If ever straight profanity
Was brought to wild perfection, he
Could boast of having done his share
In placing it triumphant there.

DISTRUST.

It is not the mountain, it is not the land;
And it is not the deep, wide sea;
And not the stretch of the desert sand
Can separate you and me,
Sweetheart,

Can separate you and me.

Hands may clasp and tighten and hold,
And heart be pressed to heart,
Yet only shadows the arms entold,
If souls have grown apart,
Sweetheart,

Can banish us side from side.
But the cruel thought, the harsh distrust,
The word that biteth sore,
Each from apart could thrust,
So far we could meet no more,

Sweetheart.

In this world never more.
—Blanche Nevin, in New York Independent.

THE ENGINEER.

"Midst Maxim's click and rattle,
Quick-fires crack and scream,
Dazed with the lust of battle,
Half blind with smoke and steam,
Men act the flying sharps;
And dare the bursting shell,
When every gun's a shambles,
And all the decks a hell.

But pent and caged, unknowing
Which way the fight incline,
I keep my engines going—
Beneath the steel plate.
No praise or blame to spur me,
I stand the hour of trial,
I stand and grip the lever,
I stand and watch the dial.

I know no battle-passion
But my blood aye flows,
A work in sober fashion,
But if we fall, I know
That bolted, or flayed, or stified,
Or mashed amongst the gear,
I die, a "mere non-combatant,"
An unknown engineer.
—J. H. K. Adkin, in London Spectator.

Sang the maid to the hour,
To the bee called the flower,
To the brook called the lea,
"Return thou to me";
But the brook wandered on to the sea,
No flower-sweet brought back the bee,
While the hour passed to eternity.
—The Criterion.

Manicure and Complexion Soap.
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\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD
FOR A NAME FOR THIS FINE TOILET AND
MANICURE SOAP WITH A PANEL OF PUMICE.
A 20 CENTURY SOAP SURPRISE AND SOAP SUCCESS.
A WRAPPER MUST BE SENT WITH YOUR ORDER.
RADWAY CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK.
WILLARD CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous.

"A Knot of Daisies."

The opera is over, and while the shifting crowd streams forth into the night, the prima donna, the lovely mad Lucia of the evening, sits resting in her dainty dressing-room while her maid restores order from chaos. On chair, sofa and table, roses, violets and the rarest exotics, tributes from unknown admirers, are piled in riotous confusion, while the air is sweet with subtle fragrances, but in her hand she clasps a simple knot of white daisies, while a dreamy look steals over her exquisite face.

Each night for a month past has the same token come to her in an instant, and till she attaches a certain significance to the flowers, a sudden meaning that none other could find. A knot of daisies—a wist from the open country, a reminder of the past—the past, when as a carefree, sunburnt girl she had strolled through green lanes and byways, undreaming of future greatness.

A lovely voice, a gift of bounteous nature which mocked the wild birds in its sweetness and melody, a passing stranger who heard by chance one day, an impresario who in the simple rustic traced the future prima donna—and the opportunity of her life came. Years of ceaseless effort, high ambition and trading experience lay between her and theainless past; May Walton the nut-brown maid, could see recognized now in Persis Bell, the faded cantatrice, in the bloom of her beauty, the fulness of her powers; yet at this moment memory holds her in its thrall and exacts its due.

A knot of daisies—she closes her eyes and can see them still, rank upon rank, field upon field, tall, slender and fair, rocking, rolling in the wind that blows; the breath of spring is abroad, blue skies are laughing in the sunlight, robins sing in the treetops, nature has awakened from her long sleep to life and beauty once again.

She sighs; does she know regret for the past? She has won all that a woman may, and in a few short years. From the obscurity of an unknown village she has risen to an enviable height in the world of music. Now, in the flush and charm of her youth, she tastes the sweet intoxication of fame; yet is she happy?

He caught her hands in an eager clasp, and in that breathless moment read at last the foolish heart that had guarded its secret so closely all these months. JULIA M. KNIGHT.

50 Sherman street, Roxbury, Mass.

plunging her hand into a bed of roses she held out to him something that sparkled, shimmered, and caught the light—a necklace of diamonds.

"May, my dear girl—you could not accept this from any man. No, no—I will not believe it."

"Not when he offers me heart and hand as well?" teasingly. "But this is no romance, my friend, such follies are not for me. Do not exist in these days, off the stage—but in this world there are other things to be considered; luxury, ease, power..."

"Who is the man—his name?" he muttered, seeing her carelessness speech.

She gave him a name well known to the world of fashion: a name that implied wealth and station, if not honor and nobility.

"It must," he implored, pale with anguish, "it must be you, your beauty, your soul, for so pitiful a price? No, no! I protest against it! So—I forbid it!"

"By what right?" she demanded, facing him like a creature at bay, pale with passion, her dark eyes flashing fire.

For a moment he looked at her, hesitated, and then without warning broke loose from the silence and self-command of years, spoke to her in words that rang as a trumpet call, awakened echoes from the vanished past, overmastered her with their stirring appeal. "May, by the right of a lifelong love, a loyalty that has survived the shock of treachery, time and separation; has no change throughout the changing years; the right of a mother, who makes no claim save to guard you from peril and misfortune. Let me do this, my girl, for the sake of the old days, and I promise to go away and trouble you no more, cast no shadow on your youth and brilliant career."

"Stay with me; let me make such poor atonement for the past as I can now. And if it be that you love me still—"

He caught her hands in an eager clasp, and in that breathless moment read at last the foolish heart that had guarded its secret so closely all these months.

JULIA M. KNIGHT.

50 Sherman street, Roxbury, Mass.

Youth's Department.

CURIOSITY.

I saw the fog shut out the hills,
The clouds shut out the sky.
I slipped my pony from the barn,
And galloped off—to spy!

For I have read in books, and know
That curious things occur

When mists go trailing down the way
And all the world's a-blur.

It's then strange folk are seen abroad;

In trailing robes they go;

Like streamers in the wind they dance
A measure weird and slow.

They rise from out the sodden ground;

They drift from on the sky;

And they are never seen except
The mists go trailing by!

I longed so much to look at them!

I galloped down the lane

And past the dykes, where the creek

Divides the fields of grain.

The fog was in the orchard rows,

And there was not a sound

But drops of water dripping off

The branches to the ground.

I don't know what it was I saw,—

It glimmered everywhere.

My pony whined and galloped home—

—Alberta Bancroft Reid, in St. Nicholas.

The Twins.

"Arabella, don't you wish you were twins?" said Baby-boy.

Arabella humped up her back, and sidled against Baby-boy's leg with coaxing little "purr."

Baby-boy gave her a gentle rub down the back

Until out to the end of her stiffened tail.

At this, Lady Maltese slipped away with one little blind kitten in her mouth, and was back from under the wood-pile for another before any one knew it.

Baby-boy settled down beside the others

"Mamma," said he, "now aren't we sorry we called the nice mama kitty Arrah-go-way?"—Louis T. H. Pope, in Christian Register.

Notes and Queries.

THE ENGLISH CROWN RUBY.—"Young Queen": The ruby of the English crown is famous in popular estimation. But its history apart—what does the connoisseur say as to its value?

Is it a ruby, or is it only a fine and large spinel? Some people call a spinel a spinel ruby, but a spinel is not a ruby. The stone last named, when it is of more than 34 carats in weight and flawless all through, is more precious than a perfect diamond of the same size. When it is considerably larger its value is not to be estimated, and may be anything, according to the passion of the collector. But the spinel (a much less hard crystal) even when it exceeds the weight of four carats, is valued at the low price of a four-carat diamond. There are famous royal rubies, but that which flashes in the royal crown is, according to a common rumor among experts, the ordinary spinel.

THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT.—R. W. C.: In answer to the interest which this vessel draws because she has been selected as the temporary floating home of President Roosevelt and his family, the Mayflower has had a life eventful from the start. Prior to the Spanish-American War the boat had been the property of Mrs. Oregon Goelet. She was built for the Goelot family by a local shipbuilder, and was originally intended for the Mayflower, but was sold to Mr. Goelet.

Mr. Goelet, however, sold the boat to the Mayflower, and she became the property of the Mayflower. The boat was sold to the Mayflower in 1888. The new sovereigns, William and Mary, instead of restoring the old chopper, granted a new charter in 1901. It united the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, the province of Maine and the territory of Nova Scotia into one colony, by the name of Massachusetts Bay; and made New Hampshire a separate colony. But the right to elect the governor was taken by the people, and all the religions except the Roman Catholic were permitted. The colony remained under this charter until the colonies finally rebelled against Great Britain.

SLEEP IS GOOD.—Sleep is good for the body, but it is not good for the mind. Dr. J. H. Kellogg. Experiment some years ago showed that a rabbit would fall asleep when injected with the urinary secretion of a tired laborer, but that only a spasm was produced by the night secretion of the same man. The products of the body laboratory of the idler, instead of soothing, poison and irritate, giving rise to sleeplessness. There were other sleep producing substances, as opium, bromide of sodium, ether, etc., which produce sleep, but the person in health can get two or three hours of out-door activity before going to bed, and the partially disabled can perform hard work by extending the arms at full length for two minutes or keeping all the muscles rigid for five minutes. The bed-ridden invalid can get the benefits of good exercise from many movements of head, limbs and trunk.

DAY MESSAGES BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—Sound travels by waves radiating from a central point of disturbance, just as waves radiate when a stone is dropped into still water. So far as the hearing of each individual is concerned these waves move in a direct line from the cause of the sound to his ear, the impact being the greatest in the ear nearest to the source. This being the case, a person who has totally lost the sense of hearing in one ear, he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence, cannot locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the centre of disturbance is quite near him.

"YOU FLY SING!" said Baby-boy. "Are you a singer?"

"Kitty-cat, I'll name you for my beauiful book."

Arabella, "I am a singer, too," said Baby-boy.

The Horse.**Winners in the New England and Western Circuits.**

No. 1 in our horse illustration is a likeness of the trotter Rhythmic. He is a dark brown horse, 15.2 hands high, bred by Jesse Turney, Paris, Ky., and foaled in 1897. His sire is Oakland Baron (2.00t), by Baron Wilkes (2.18t). His dam is Duchess (2.20t), by Strathmore; second dam, Lady Hamlet (dam of Ciccone, 2.18t), by Hamlet, son of Volunteer 55; third dam, by Joe Love, a son of Alexander's Abdallah. This is good stout breeding all the way through.

The following account of the early history of this wonderful trotter is copied from the Buffalo Express:

Hudson declared before leaving Lexington that he would drive the horse in 2.04 in a race before the time was up, and that in 1903 Rhythmic would rob Crescens of his crown. There is no more interesting history connected with any horse now prominent in the trotting world than that of the winner of the classic M. in 1902.

Rhythmic is a Kentucky production out and out, as his sire and dam were both bred in that State, and all half from the one section, Bourbon County. He was broken as a two-year-old, but after showing his ability to trot fast even at 18 months, he was sold to Doug Thomas. It was a long step before he recovered and then his sight was affected. He had not gone totally blind at the age of three, when Doug Thomas began to drive him on his half-mile track near Paris. He could discern objects dimly, and this made him sensitive and an unusually dangerous colt to handle.

Thomas finally drove him a mile in 2.12 to a cart, as he was always afraid to trust himself behind Rhythmic with a sulky. Shortly after this performance, the colt became frightened and ran away with Thomas, finally turning over in Stoner creek. A timberline near horse was injured.

Thomas, however, had enough of the black horse, and Jesse Turney, his owner, turned him over to James Hukill to handle the rest of the season. Hukill never asked anything fast of him, making no effort to fit him for racing last year.

This season Turney made arrangements with Scott Hudson to take the horse, which in the meantime had become almost totally blind. He can just distinguish between light and dark, and notes the difference when a lantern is brought into his stall at night, and can tell when his driver is approaching. Hudson began to drive Rhythmic this season the great horse had little confidence in himself and the noted driver hooked a third line to his rigging, with a guide strap at his chin. He drove him only a few days in this manner, as Rhythmic soon learned his driver's voice, and now a word from Hudson is law to the blind horse. Hudson has yet to drive Rhythmic to a break. After seeing the great horse work the first quarter at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association track in 31, J. L. Druien, the wealthy Bardstown owner, who has Onward Silver, Chase and other great horses in training, offered \$10,000 for Rhythmic, but acting on Hudson's advice, Turney declined the tender.

Rhythmic is a natural trotter and requires but little extra rigging. He wears quarter boots and shin boots behind, and a three-toe toe weight. As an indication of his remarkable brush it is only necessary to say that Rhythmic trotted the last eighth of a slow mile in Lexington in 1.14, a 1.56 gait. Hudson has confidence that Rhythmic will sweep the country with an unbeaten record, winding up the season by placing his name in the list of winners of the classic Transylvania."

Rhythmic has started three times this season to date, and has won first money in all of them, in fact, he has not yet lost a heat. He won the \$10,000 M. & M. stake at Detroit, the \$5000 for 2.23 trotters at Columbus, and the \$1200 purse for 2.30 trotters at Fort Erie, N. Y., where he took a record of 2.06^t in the second heat.

No. 2 is a likeness of the wonderful pacer Dan Patch, a brown or brown bay stallion, bred by Dan A. Messenger, Jr., Oxford, Ind., and foaled in 1896. His sire is the noted trotting-bred pacer Joe Patchen (2.01t), one of the most royal-looking pacing stallions when jogging up past the grandstand that it has ever been our good fortune to see, and very popular with the masses of race-goers in New England. Joe Patchen was got by Patchen Wilkes (2.28t), by George Wilkes (2.22t), out of a daughter of Herr's Mambrino Patchen. The dam of Joe Patchen was Josephine Young, by Joe Young (2.18t), a son of Star of the West (2.26t), by Jackson's Flying Cloud, by Vermon Black Hawk.

The dam of Dan Patch was Zelieka, by Wilkesberry, he by Young Jim, out of Madam Adams, a daughter of American Clay, Madam Adams' dam being Amos' Cassius M. Clay Jr., son of American Girl (2.16t). The second dam of Dan Patch was by Pacing Abdallah, a son of Alexander's Abdallah.

It will be seen from the above that Dan Patch is inbred to George Wilkes, and that Wilkesberry, the sire of his dam, was inbred to the Clay strain. He also gets a Vermont Black Hawk cross through Joe Young (2.18t), the sire of Joe Patchen's dam.

Dan Patch started green when four-year-old, in 1896. He was engaged in four races that year, won them all and took a record of 2.16. Last year he was started twelve times, won first money every time, and lowered his record to 2.04. He has already started in three races this year, and won them with ease, reducing his race record to 2.03^t at Cleveland, July 23. He was started against time at Columbus, O., last Saturday, the 2d inst., to beat 2.01t, the record of his sire. His driver states that it was not his intention to beat the time specified, but the time was 2.00. The time by fractions was as follows: First quarter 31, second quarter 29, third quarter 30^t and fourth quarter in 30 seconds. He is regarded by good judges as the most likely pacer in sight for world's championship goods.

No. 3 is the pacer Direct Hal, bred by E. F. Geers and foaled in 1896. His sire is Direct (2.05t), and he was by Director (2.17t), while his dam was by Echo, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of a daughter of Jack Hawkins, a thoroughbred son of Boston. The dam of Direct Hal is Bessie Hal, by Gibson's Tom Hal; second dam by Prince Pulaski; third dam by Bostwick's Almont Jr., and fourth dam by Elliston's Rattler. Mr. Geers sold Direct Hal to Messrs. C. J. & Harry Hamlin, a year or two ago, for \$10,000. He has been used some in the stud for several seasons, and has been in training several years, but was saved for stake events and not started until this season. His first race was at Detroit, Mich., July 14, and he made a world's record by winning the first heat in 2.06^t. He won the next two in 2.08^t, 2.07^t. He also won in straight heats at Cleveland, July 23, and it looks as though he had all of his stake engagements at his mercy.

No. 4 is the black pacing mare Personette (2.09t), bred by Thomas Nevett, Bradford, Ill., and foaled in 1892. Her sire is Oneida, and Oneida was by Nutwood (2.18t), out of Sanquoit, by George Wilkes (2.22t). The dam of Personette was by J. R. Shedd (2.19t), a son of Red Wilkes. Personette took a record of 2.09t at Davenport, Ia., July 19, 1900. She is owned by Walter Palmer of Ottawa, Ill., and won a match race with Ione (2.08t) for \$3000 at that place July 23.



WINNERS FROM GRAND, WESTERN AND NEW ENGLAND CIRCUITS.

1. Rhythmic, 2.11 1-2.

2. Dan Patch, p., 2.00 3-4.

3. Direct Hal, p., 2.06 3-4.

4. Personette, p., 2.09 3-4.

5. Alyc, 2.13 1-4.

No. 5 is a likeness of the black gelding Alyc, bred by Arthur Pay, Madrid Springs, N. Y., and foaled in 1894. His sire is Aleyonium (2.24t), by Aleyon. His dam is Nellie F., by Elial G., a son of Aberdeen, and his second dam was by Phil Sheridan (2.26t). Alyc was raced some in 1900 and took a record that year of 2.24. Last year he was started six times and took a record of 2.13 in a race that he won at Readville last fall, after a change of drivers. He is now owned by Mr. C. W. Lassell, and is thought by good judges to be a sure candidate for 2.10 hours, to be a sure candidate for 2.10 hours, with a record of 2.08^t. He won the late Saratoga meeting, but met with an accident in some way at Albany, and broke one of his front hoofs badly.

Online, 2.04, Dead.

A telegram received from the International Stock Food Farm Company, Minneapolis, Minn., dated the 16th inst., stated that the stallion Online (4) (2.04) died that day. He was a bay horse, foaled in 1890, and was trotting bred, yet was a natural pacer and very prepossessing, as well as surprisingly fast. He placed the world's championship record for two-year-old pacers at 2.11. He took a record of 2.04 as a four-year-old, and it yet stands as the best four-year-old record ever made to harness. Online was a remarkably well-bred horse, and was proving very successful as a sire of speed. The large number of his get that entered the last year attracted the attention of the proprietors of the International Stock Food Farm Company, and they bought him last spring for a stable companion of the trotting stallion Directum, whose four-year-old trotting record still stands as the best ever made by a four-year-old trotter.

Online was got by Shadeland Onward (1.81t), he by Onward (2.23t), and out of Nettie Time (dam of Temple Bar, 2.17t, etc.), by Mambrino Time, son of Herr's Mambrino Patchen. The dam of Online was by Chester Chief, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. His second dam was by Mapes Horse, another son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The first of Online's get to take a record in standard time was Inline, that paced to a record of 2.20^t in 1899. In 1900 one trotter and four pacers were added to his list, and Inline reduced his record to 2.16. At the close of last season he was credited with thirteen that had taken records in standard time, the fastest of which was Onoto (2.10t). Two new ones have been added to his list this year, viz., Greenline (2.07t), Strathline (2.18t) and Sallie Online (2.20t).

The death of Online is not only a great disappointment to the proprietors of the International Stock Food Farm Company, but a severe loss to the breeders of that section of the country. The proprietors of that establishment are not easily discouraged, and will probably replace Online with one of the best pacing sires that can buy.

Old Orchard Meeting.

Rain, which made the track unfit to race over, caused a postponement of one day in opening the August meeting at Old Orchard. There were but two races on the card for the opening day, but the attendance was remarkably good, and only one race, the 2.24 trot, was finished. The 2.24 pace had a suspicious look. The judges concluded that Allen, the driver of the favorite, Alice

Holmes, was not making a proper effort to win. She took the first heat handily, but in the last half of the second heat, buck jumped and occupied so much of the track that she finished behind the distance flag.

The judges learned how the pools had been selling, and believing that it was the intention of the drivers to interfere with the pools, placed her and gave her driver some good advice. She won the next heat and the time was more than three seconds faster than the heat in which she had been bucked. The judges then put Hard Palmer up behind Great Guy, and he won the next two heats, after which the race was postponed to the following day. The next day Holmes was again in the lead in the following and deciding heat, which she reeled off in 2.14. The fourth heat, spoken of above as being declared off, does not show in the summary.

In the two-year-old trot Thursday Doug Thomas uncovered a good thing in his filly by Wiggins (2.19t), out of Zorava. She stepped two heats in 2.21, which, to date, is the best mark obtained by a two-year-old filly this season. She did this in easy fashion, and really looked like she was good for several seconds faster, being declared up at the finish.

SUMMARIES.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 14, 1902—2.24 class, trotting. Purse, \$500.

Inader, b. g. by Jay Bird; dam by Lumps (Golden).....1 1 1

Kalevala, b. g. by St. Croix.....2 2 3

Babe, b. g. by St. Croix.....2 2 2

Kittie Wilkes, b. m. (Rathbin).....3 3 4

Allrura, b. m. (Gordon).....4 5 6

Florence C., ch. m. (Stanley).....7 6 5

Miss Sheila, b. m. (O'Neill).....6 7 7

Time, 2.20, 2.21, 2.17.

Same day—2.16 class, pacing. Purse, \$500.

Kalevala, b. g. by Kremelin; dam, Almera, by

Kingston (Young).....1 1 1

Lingington, b. g. (O'Neill).....2 2 3

Ellie, b. g. (Palmer).....2 2 3

Trouble, g. g. (Jesse Allen).....3 3 5

Norvin, b. g. (O'Neill).....4 4 4

Alyc, b. m. (Rathbin).....5 5 5

Time, 2.16, 2.20, 2.19, 2.18, 2.15.

Same day—2.16 class, pacing. Purse, \$500.

Countess Cecil, b. g. by Kremelin; dam, Zorava.

Anna, b. m. (Stanley).....1 1 1

Babe Allerton, b. m. by Allerton; dam, Anna

Big (Young).....2 2 2

Spencer Smith, r. g. by Jay Hawker; dam,

Babe Allerton, b. m. by Strongwood (Middleton)

Rachel B., gr. m., yet

Time, 2.20, 2.21, 2.17.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 14, 1902—2.24 class, pacing. Purse, \$500. Five heats raced on the 13th.

Alice, b. g. by Kremelin; dam, Almera, by

Kingston (Young).....1 1 1

Brady, b. g. (Palmer).....2 2 3

George, b. g. (Palmer).....2 2 3

George, b. g. (Palmer).....2 2 3

George, b. g. (Palmer).....2 2 3

Time, 2.15, 2.14, 2.13.

Same day—2.16 class, pacing. Purse, \$500.

Countryside, b. m. by St. Crox; dam, by

Mapes Horse; dam, by